

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 18.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

\$2 A YEAR.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY, }
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

OFFICE 37 PARK ROW (ROOM 17).

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

On Friday evening, in Steinway Hall, ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her popular lecture, "Idiot and Women." This is pronounced by good judges as the ablest lecture she has ever delivered. Let all those who desire to hear this eloquent orator make sure of doing so on Friday evening, as she will not speak again this season, having declined all invitations to attend the anniversaries. As she will probably go to England in the fall, it may be the last opportunity to hear her for some time.

WHAT IS RECONSTRUCTION?

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, was travelling, a year ago, in the Southern States as a political missionary and colporteur. He had just before been converted and united with the orthodox congregational church, and the newspapers everywhere reported the event. So the public was prepared to accept his testimony as to the actual condition of the rebel states, as well as now to believe on his assurance; that General Grant is a very paragon of teetotal abstinence.

The Senator reported the South as rapidly approaching the millennial state. Indeed his ravishing descriptions of what he saw and heard were well denominated "Paradise Regained;" and there seemed no reason why Tennessee should be in the Union, and those delectable regions kept out. But somehow Mr. Wilson's word was fearfully at variance with other authorities, official and otherwise, and now it appears that Tennessee is in open revolt, and that Governor Brownlow is compelled to resort to military force to preserve the peace. The *New York Times* says:

The condition of Tennessee is far worse than that of any other Southern State. The violence of political parties, the operations of secret societies, the feuds of families and factions, the animosity between the white and black races, the bitterness against the Brownlow government and the Brownlow policy, have brought about a state of affairs in which life is unsafe, society is in constant disturbance and industry is seriously prostrated. We have recently had accounts from gentlemen conversant with matters in the Middle and Western portions of the State, which have given us a more vivid idea of anarchy than anything that we have ever before heard of in the United States.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been elected to deliver the next annual address before the students of the Indiana State University.

ENGLISH INJUSTICE TO WOMAN.

A WOMAN may reign in Great Britain supreme sovereign over church, state, army, navy, everything, but woman may not vote. She may own and control property to a fabulous amount, pay princely taxes, and conduct business on a most gigantic scale in any and every department, by land and sea, but must not vote! At a recent meeting on Woman Suffrage, held in London, and presided over by Professor Fawcett, Mr. James Heywood, one of the speakers, said that on the death of the late Mr. Ingram, the sole care of the management of the *Illustrated London News* fell on Mrs. Ingram. That journal, he said, had an enormous circulation, and its conduct required the exercise of the greatest care and talent. Yet the lady on whom the arduous task devolved was by the laws of the land deprived of any share in the government of the country. That was a state of things, said Mr. Heywood, which certainly ought not to be permitted to exist. Mr. Thomas Hughes followed with narratives of similar character, and finally a petition to Parliament was agreed to, which sets forth that women are competent, by law and in fact, to carry on a business, to administer an estate, and to fill other positions, which, both by investing them with interests requiring representation and by affording tests of fitness, are usually considered to give a claim to the suffrage.

PROGRESS OF IDEAS.—Massachusetts should not be deprived of any due award of praise for what she has done in the past towards promoting human culture and amelioration. But her present progress appears to be backward and downward. Her Judiciary Committee has not even one member to report favorably on the question of Suffrage for Woman. Nor is there reason to doubt but she would vote negro male suffrage down to-morrow, were the question to be taken. A year ago, Congress had fifteen Senators and forty-five Representatives who were known to be in favor of the equality of woman as to citizenship. Probably the number is more than twice that to-day. In the English Parliament on Mr. J. S. Mill's motion, last May, there were seventy-three votes cast and counted for the emancipation of the sex; and Prof. Fawcett, with hosts of others, the noblest and ablest men and women in the realm, are resolved to have a yearly assault on that stronghold of social prejudice—on Mr. Cobden's plan of breaking down the old Corn laws.

WOMAN IN THE CHURCHES.—An English journal says: "The female communicants of several large American churches are asking whether they also have not souls; and, if so, why they are excluded from choosing their minister? It will be very difficult to answer that question, more especially as the average woman in America shows more theology of a kind than the average man, and subscribes quite liberally."

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US.

From the Dryden (N. Y.) Weekly News.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is fearless and outspoken, and dares to pioneer a reform which, though in the end must prove a blessing to man as well as woman, will on the start bring down the taunts and jeers of a portion of both sexes, who, to say the best, are opposed to all innovations upon time-honored customs. Woman's Rights is its main theme—her right to vote, to hold office, and her right to secure equal compensation for the same labor with man; and many other topics, connected with, and growing out of her condition is discussed with boldness. This is a talented and spicy sheet, which will pay well its perusal.

Did you ever think, Mr. Editor, what a primitive condition of things we should be in, if these narrow conservatives who hate innovations had it all their own way? And did you ever think how much these revolutionary women have done from the beginning to usher in the new civilization. If it had not been for the investigating mind of woman Adam would have been lying on the side hills of Paradise, sunning himself and picking flowers, until this hour. If it had not been for the exploring turn of woman, Columbus would not have discovered America; and instead of discussing grave questions in our sanctums in this republic, we might have been digging to-day in the coal mines of England. We should have had no printing-presses, steamboats, canals, or railroads. No Columbiads, Monitors or Minnie guns. No Croton water, gas or telegraphs. No Union, Constitution, laws, Andy Johnson, or Impeachment trial, if we had never done a new thing. Away with time-honored creeds, codes and customs, and on with "THE REVOLUTION."

From the Coxsackie (N. Y.) News.

"THE REVOLUTION" is, to say the least, very entertaining and spicy. The last number contains many excellently written articles; Mr. Cary's bill to establish a uniform currency and provide for the payment of the national debt; articles on the labor question; a letter from Geo. Francis Train, etc.

From the Fredonia Advertiser.

"THE REVOLUTION."—Its articles are ably written and argumentatively supported, especially those on the inconsistency of the Republican party in supporting Grant for the Presidency, and for the conversion of U. S. Bonds into Greenbacks—the people's money, as witness the article elsewhere, "What is a slave?" taken from "THE REVOLUTION."

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Times.

Women who demand the ballot, we are informed by "THE REVOLUTION," are those "who have brains and babies; who believe in one husband; in clean, comfortable, well-ordered homes; in healthy, happy children, and in the dignity and self-respect of those who serve the household—women who do not follow fashion or frivolity, but spend their leisure hours in works of charity and reform—in reading, writing, and healthy exercise." This condition seems to be one having all the essentials of domestic happiness. In how much would it be improved by the privilege of voting? And how many women would expose themselves to the loafing and slang inseparable from the polls?

Read the descriptions, *Mr. Times*, from Kansas and Michigan of the elections, where women voted. How solemnly they walked in procession up to the polls; and how respectfully

the "white male citizens," with raised hats, received them. Remember, too, sir, that men who "loaf and use slang" have their mothers, wives, and daughters, and if a man shows out what he is anywhere, it is at his own hearthstone. We need not go to the polls to find men low, brutal, and vile, for, in the solitude of home, with no eye save Omnipotence to pity, no strong arm to help, women has already witnessed worse scenes than could ever be realized at the polls—scenes fit only for the bottomless pit.

From the Independent, Sunbury, Pa.

"THE REVOLUTION."—We have before us No. 14 of this journal. The paper looks neat, and its whole hobby is woman.

How can you say that? Are not men equally interested with women in all questions of political economy? And do we not discuss capital, labor, land monopoly and greenbacks and penny ocean postage? Our "whole hobby" is justice, equality and the dignity of labor. Capital has had labor by the throat long enough; we say hands off. We demand suffrage for all, that these inequalities may be speedily ended. The ballot is protection and power.

From the Frontier Index, Dakota.

"THE REVOLUTION" gives us fits for calling Mr. Pillsbury a politician. We take it all back, and promise not to do so any more, providing he will come out in favor of Geo. Francis Train's elbow platform.

A paper called the *Index*, should be clear-headed, and as true as the needle to the pole. "THE REVOLUTION" considers Mr. Pillsbury one of the wisest and most far-seeing politicians in the country, and if you think we found fault with you for calling him so, you are mistaken. Not knowing how much elbow-room George Francis has on his present platform, we should not like to commit ourselves in its favor.

From Waldron's Democratic Volunteer, Hamilton, N. Y.

"THE REVOLUTION."—Although its distinctive feature is the advocacy of "Woman's Rights," still it discusses with bold and plain language all the great social questions of the day, and that too in the most able manner. We have but one fault to find with it, and that is its crotchety ideas as regards politics. But it is, nevertheless, a valuable and entertaining paper, and is richly worth the subscription price.

Please point out which of our ideas is "crotchety," and give us your views on that point. We desire above all things to find out the truth, and shall consider those our friends who will show us our errors. Our political ideas are based on the golden rule and Declaration of Independence, hence we believe that all men have a right to life and liberty and happiness, and we do not believe in laws that give a monied aristocracy the power to make the masses their abject slaves.

From the Dunkirk (N. Y.) Union.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is a lively, spicy sheet. To those who wish to keep posted on both sides of the question it will be an interesting paper and worthy of patronage.

It is both sides of every question that the people should read and study, and when the press does its duty in giving both sides impartially, civilization will make mighty strides towards the golden age of wise opinions on government, religion, and social life.

From the Port Byron (N. Y.) Times.

"THE REVOLUTION."—This spirited little sheet is well got up and printed on excellent paper. The peculiar views of the editors on certain subjects, notwithstanding they appear to be in advance of public opinion, should be read and carefully weighed before judgment is pronounced on their merits. It is certainly worthy of a large circulation and general reading by the people.

That is just what we ask you to do. Lay aside

your old prejudices, "read and carefully weigh" all we say to you. No matter what Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith think, nor what our grandmothers have done from the beginning; the question to day is, to what end did God give a woman a head and two hands, if not to use them for her own support and protection. And if she is weaker than man, on what principle do you pay her half wages for the same work, surely that is the very reason why the laws and customs should all be in her favor, for governments were made to protect the weak against the strong, not to make the strong stronger, the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

From the Herkimer County Citizen, Ilion, N. Y.

We have the satisfaction for the first time, of looking at a number of "THE REVOLUTION." We find it, as we expected to find it, a vigorous and in every sense masterly defender of Woman's Rights, and an unflinching denouncer of the many Wrongs which society has tolerated until they have grown to be prescriptive. It is not necessary for us to say that the editors are abundantly capable; and a glance at either of the sixteen pages which make up the number before us, shows, conclusively enough, that they both possess a large measure of that trait of character so much commended by Hippocrates—which he, in his own euphonious vernacular, denominated "ataractapoesia," and which we, in ours, call *pluck*. During its brief existence of fourteen weeks it has been steadily growing into favor; it is already recognized as a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Social Reform, and the career of this particular "REVOLUTION" is not likely to be crab-like.

"Ataractapoesia" is the great element needed to face the world, the flesh, and the Devil. And we assure you, Mr. Editor, we have full use for all we possess. With the deepest gratitude we admit that we feel wonderfully reinforced every time we read the words of commendation on all sides from the press. We trust you will think as much of us on a long and intimate acquaintance as in our first introduction. If Herkimer county will do its duty in swelling our subscription list be sure we shall never go backward, nor be crabbed in our dealings with our fellow-beings.

From the Westchester Times, Morrisania, N. Y.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It advocates strongly the rights of woman to vote and engage in such of the industrial pursuits as her strength will permit. In politics it is extremely radical, denouncing equally the two great political parties of the present time for their "conservativeness." It is edited with decided ability. The articles are so well written that the most bitter opponents of the doctrines they advance must read with a certain degree of pleasure. We advise our lady friends each to procure and peruse a copy.

This is Mr. Greeley's district, and his behavior in the Constitutional Convention has shown that it is important for "THE REVOLUTION" to circulate extensively in that county. All that is necessary to get the noble *Tribune* right on Woman's Suffrage is to let him feel that his fair constituency are wide awake on the question. Although the women of this state have asked the right of suffrage for twenty years, yet Horace still gives as an excuse for his cruelty the indifference of his petitioners. Do what you can, Mr. *Times*, to stir up the women of the district, and call their attention to "THE REVOLUTION."

From the Schenectady (N. Y.) Weekly Union.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is meeting with success. It is a very neatly printed paper, and very spicy, independent, and decided in its matter. The paper sustains the reputation that women generally have, of being good talkers. It speaks with an air of authority, as women are wont to speak. The paper is ably edited.

To be sure we speak with "an air of authority" because governing is woman's native element. Look how much better we govern children at home and in school than men do. Look how much better queens have governed

nations than kings, in fact men have utterly failed in all their attempts at government, in every age, latitude and under every form, whether despotisms, monarchies or republics. What a snarl we are in to-day weighing the sage of Tennessee in the balance, and without perchance finding him wanting anything more than a re-election.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.

"THE REVOLUTION" is conducted with marked ability, tact and spirit; and we sincerely hope that it may speedily have one hundred thousand subscribers.

From the Coegmans Gazette.

"THE REVOLUTION" is quite a spicy little sheet, but somewhat Ishmaelish in its character. It is fearfully down on the democrats; it is equally severe on the republicans, and it hates virulently the President, calling him Barabbas Judas Johnson. The amiable ladies who edit "THE REVOLUTION" are evidently admirers of Wendell Phillips and all who favor "strong minded women." Among the many admirably written articles, the one on "The National Labor Union" deserves especial commendation.

Ishmaelish! we who speak for the down-trodden masses, the mighty multitude for whom there is no light or joy in life, we who are trying our best to get both parties to adopt the only safe basis of reconstruction, "equal rights to all," we who are rebuking abolitionists for throwing overboard one half their clients in demanding suffrage for the black man alone, and pointing out to Wendell Phillips the straight path in which he should walk, by passing from an abolitionist to a statesman, calling his paper the *National Standard*, and helping to fix the status of all the citizens of the republic, surely this is not Ishmaelish?

From the Journal, Fishkill, N. Y.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is noted chiefly for its advocacy of so-called "women's rights," the abuse of Gen. Grant, and the condemnation of such portions of the republican party's policy as is not in keeping with the views of the Wendell Phillips school of politicians, who have never yet done anything but discuss impracticable theories, while the progressive republican party have accomplished nearly all that has been done in these latter times for freedom and equal rights. Deny this if you dare, Messrs. Editors of "THE REVOLUTION!"

As far as we understand the situation, Wendell Phillips has been on the republican platform for the last three years. They demand manhood suffrage, so does he, nothing more, nothing less.

From the Rondout Freeman.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is an earnest and able champion of woman's cause in its varied aspects; discussing her rights, difficulties and perplexities in a very able manner. It is, besides, spicy, witty, and spirited, and will do the cause much good. The good, will, however, be much increased and the paper will obtain a surer hold upon public favor and a more ready attention from those whom it is desirous to reach, by dismissing the idea that George Francis Train's welfare and mission are in any sense the business of any woman except his wife, and that the democracy will ever help woman suffrage. The ladies will find that George Francis will give them much trouble, as indeed his wife is a witness; for he sent the poor woman from Australia to America in order that the forthcoming little stranger might be eligible to the Presidency. The child proved to be a girl, and George Francis was disappointed. Perhaps his close resemblance to Betsey Trotwood leads to the belief that he is a woman.

Train again! If our paper will help to spread the idea of woman's suffrage, then the democrats are doing it, for they helped us to start "THE REVOLUTION." We are in no way indebted to Republicans or Abolitionists for our present success, except as they subscribe for our journal. The only resemblance we see in Train to Betsey Trotwood is, that like her, he has passed a great deal of his time chasing donkeys from forbidden pastures; but in his last chase to drive John Bull out of Ireland, he was entrap-

ped himself. We do not remember that Betsey ever made such a *faux pas*.

As to that oldest child; in the good time coming when women are to rule in this republic, as they now reign in monarchies, it may be important to this girl that she was born in America. Whatever Mr. Train might have felt twelve years ago, we know to-day he takes great pride in his bright, heroic daughter, who has her father's generous nature and fine intellect, with a courage and common sense, remarkable for one of her years. When travelling, last summer to the Rocky Mountains, she joined in the Buffalo hunts and by her fearlessness and enthusiasm in the chase, surprised even the Indians. Perhaps Sue Train, through her father's forethought, may be our future President. Why not, Mr. Freeman?

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

ARCHDEACONS, DEACONS, M.P.'S., AND LARGE NUMBERS OF EMINENT LADIES IN ATTENDANCE OR SENDING LETTERS OF SYMPATHY AND APPROVAL: POWERFUL ADDRESS BY MRS. POCHIN—ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., AND OTHERS!

We have too high an opinion of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" to suppose they will expect any apology for the following rather extended extracts from the proceedings of a grand meeting just held in Manchester, England, to promote the cause of Suffrage for woman. They are condensed from that able, liberal and every way excellent journal, the *Manchester Examiner and Times*.

A public meeting in connection with the National Society for Woman's Suffrage, was held last night in the Assembly Room of the Free-trade Hall, the Mayor of Salford (Mr. H. D. Pochin), presiding. The meeting was well attended by both ladies and gentlemen, and on the platform were a number of ladies, whose appearance was the signal for loud and repeated applause. Several of the most prominent leaders of the reform party were similarly welcomed. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., each receiving a special cheer on taking their places. Among other occupants of the platform were the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, Dr. Pankhurst, Fox Turner, T. H. Barker, Revs. T. L. Kennedy, Houston, S. A. Steinthal, Rev. W. H. Herford, Thomas Ashton Potter, Miss A. T. Robertson, Miss C. Robertson, Mrs. Pochin, Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. R. Kyllman, Mrs. Max Kyllman, Miss S. Miall, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. R. R. Moore, Miss Becker, Miss Estlin, Miss Borchardt, Mrs. Rusden, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Herford, and Miss Wostenholme.

Miss BECKER read a number of letters, containing expressions of regret at the inability of the writers to attend the above meeting, and of sympathy with its objects which have been received from Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., Lord and Lady Amberley, the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Temple, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. J. D. Coleridge, M.P., Sir G. Bowyer, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Mr. W. H. Leatham, M.P., Mr. Labouchere, M.P., Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., Sir John Gray M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Professor Francis Newman, Miss Emily Davies, Miss Elizabeth Garrett, L.S.A., Miss Helen Taylor, Professor Huxley, Mr. John Westlake, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Mr. Thos. Hare, and the Rev. C. Kingsley.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with great pleasure that he took the chair on this occasion, and endeavored, in his humble way, to assist those who were disposed to be the pioneers in a movement which he believed was destined ere long to be one of considerable magnitude and irresistible power. (Applause.) So far as he understood the object of the meeting, they were prepared to advocate that to women should be extended the right to exercise the franchise in all cases where they had the qualification that would confer that franchise on the male part of the community (applause)—that they should not be excluded from it simply on the ground that they were women. (Applause.) For his own part, he cared but little about the exercise of the franchise for any particu-

lar class of the community, as the exercise of a mere abstract right, but he saw very definite objects to be accomplished by its extending to women. What he sought in asking for such an extension was the removal from the statute-book of some very bad laws, and the substitution for them of laws more just and honest towards those who were so largely mixed up with our enjoyments in every relation of life. (Applause.) Every person there must know hundreds of women who were far more competent to exercise the franchise than thousands of those already on the register. They were constantly told that women had no interest in these subjects. If women were not interested for themselves, was it nothing to them that their children should be under the guidance or control of just and fair laws? But he contended that women were interested in the subject for themselves. Were they not interested in the law of debtor and creditor? (Applause.) Were they not interested in the law of husband and wife? Was it nothing to them that on the day of their marriage they gave up everything they possessed to their husbands? So far from women not having an interest in this question, he would say that women would be deeply criminal if they did not take an interest in this question. The past had established this fact, that women could not allow men to be law-makers without active interference on their part. The law, from beginning to end, seemed to him to bear strongly the impress of man's hand, for man's benefit. The last great measure passed—the Reform Bill—was not just and fair to women; for while it prevented them from having the benefit of the compounder clause, it at the same time excluded them from the franchise. When one man in the House of Commons, Mr. J. S. Mill—rose to ask the House to give some three hours' consideration to the question whether they were acting fairly and justly towards women, what was the result? What a fine target he made for the arrows of *Punch* and all the London laughing fry! How the *Saturday Review* sneered at the bare idea that women should have any other place in an act of parliament than that in the clause at the end which classed them with the children! Was that just or fair? Let them laugh on in their ignorant imbecility, and their perverted sense of what was just and fair to a large portion of the community; but let this meeting decree that there should be an end to this condition of things, and let everyone do his best to secure just and equal laws for the women of our community.

Miss BECKER, who was loudly cheered on rising, moved the first resolution:

"That the exclusion of women from the exercise of the franchise in the election of members of Parliament, being unjust in principle and inexpedient in practice, this meeting is of opinion that the right of voting should be granted to them on the same condition as it is or may be to men."

She said that the resolution was to have been moved by a lady who would certainly have received a warm welcome from a Manchester audience—the daughter of Mr. John Bright, M.P.—but she was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting by a severe cold. It had been alleged that women were content under the deprivation of political rights. This allegation was false. They were not content. Many women, who had been suffering for years under a sense of the injustice of their position sufficiently strong to be a serious drawback to their happiness, had not made any display of their sentiments, because there appeared not the slightest prospect of an amelioration of their condition. They had been too wise to keep perpetually brooding over an injury which, until lately, seemed utterly hopeless of redress, and too proud and sensitive to betray the existence of a feeling through which they could be so easily wounded by the attacks of ridicule of unthinking persons. But, because women had concealed their discontent with modest reticence, and had tried to make the best of their position as it was, and had been patient and cheerful in the endurance of an evil which seemed inevitable, men mistook submission for acquiescence, and had too hastily assumed that they were contented. But as soon as a streak of light appeared on the horizon—as soon as one member in the House of Commons had shown that he intended to make a serious effort for the redress of this grievous wrong—the women of Great Britain began to prove that they were by no means content with their enforced exclusion from the pale of the constitution. In various places the question had been raised, and numerous petitions to parliament were presented last session, and the work of the committees during the past year—those who would move the resolutions to-night, and those who by their presence supported them in their efforts—formed a demonstration which ought to convince the most sceptical that women did

care, and cared very much, for the suffrage. Still it had been said that these women were in minority, and that the vast majority did not as yet ask the franchise to be extended to their class. Perhaps they did not; but in the few weeks during which their committee was in operation last year, 3,000 women of Manchester and the surrounding districts signed a petition for it; and if they might take the women whose opinions they had had an opportunity of testing as a sample of Englishwomen generally, she was in a position to state that if not an actual majority, a minority which nearly approached to one did ask for the franchise. The majority of male householders under £10 rental did not ask for the suffrage—but an energetic and earnest minority asked it on behalf of their class, and the demand was supported by others not of their number, who thought that, as a matter of justice, the claim ought to be allowed. Nobody believed that any influence was used to prevent that class of men from asking for votes if they wanted them. The contrary was notoriously the case with respect to women. Such an overwhelming pressure had been used to restrain them from the manifestation of any desire for political power that it had required no small amount of moral courage in any woman to confess that she would like to have a vote. Then, men said, with a remarkable simplicity, that women did not ask for the suffrage. It had been said that women were not fit to have votes; but this assertion meant that womanhood itself would render women untrustworthy electors. She replied that the sex which furnishes a sovereign for the British empire could not be unfit to exercise political power. If it meant that at present, as a matter of fact, all women or most of them, were too ignorant or careless to be fit for votes, she replied that, judged by the standard of fitness demanded from the other sex, the charge was not true; and if it were, she would say, "Give them the vote, and they would soon learn to use it as well as the majority of men." Considering how long and how sedulously men had been inculcating on women the duty of political ignorance, it seemed very hard to turn round on them now, and allege this induced ignorance as an excuse for refusing them political rights. But surely, the race could never progress as a whole, unless the half kept up with the other. A gentleman whom she had hoped to see present in support of a cause which had his entire sympathy, the Rev. Dr. Temple, had personified the human race under the figure of a colossal man, whose infancy, education, and growth, represented the development of religious and political civilization throughout the period of the world's history. If they could imagine this man determining that his right leg must bear the burden of exercise, and that the left should be regarded as an ornamental appendage, it would not inaptly figure the attempt of humanity to make progress by cultivating only one sex. All who had turned their energies to public affairs felt how lame and imperfect seemed the advance of opinion on great questions; and the cause she had indicated was a sufficient explanation. It was this drag on the progress of our country which they were trying to remove; and they did not intend to cease their labors till the object was accomplished, and the British people was a nation of free women as well as of free men.

The Ven. Archdeacon SANDFORD, in seconding the resolution, contended that it was unjust and absurd to say that women were unfit to exercise the political franchise. What would men be without the angelic ministry of women? The portals of the constitution having been opened to the industrial classes, they could not be kept closed against women. He was sure that a voice would go forth from Manchester for the redress of this injustice. If the women were not all that could be wished, it was because men had made the laws. He believed that women would use the franchise to the best and noblest purposes, such as putting down intemperance, amending the poor-law, and mitigating the severity of our penal code, etc.

Mr. T. B. POTTER, M.P., supported the resolution, believing as he did, that women had a right to the franchise. Great changes were now in progress. The old feudal regime was passing away, and all men were called on to exercise public duties. Unless women were to have an interest in those public duties, he was sure that there would be little chance of their being well exercised. The admiration of women in former days was given to the successful soldier; often, and wisely, to the cultivated clergyman; but how seldom had it been given to the young man who took a part in politics, and who gave his leisure hours in his own locality to the performance of public duties. All that must be changed—and if we were to succeed with thoroughly free institutions, we required not merely the men but the women to be thoroughly interested in the enactment and carrying out of just and fair laws. Women,

being impulsive, might possibly judge more from their hearts than men, but in all probability they would be right; their instincts would be true and always generous. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of this movement, or of the absolute necessity of urging it forward.

Dr. PANKHURST also supported the resolution. He described this movement as an appeal to simple justice, the strongest thing in humanity, and therein lay its power and hopefulness. The most important maxim of political freedom, the base of modern society, was the equality of all men, or, as it might be stated, the equality of humanity before the law.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mrs. POCHIN rose, amidst loud applause, to move the second resolution:

"That this meeting expresses its cordial approval of the objects of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, and of the course it has hitherto pursued, and pledges itself to support its future efforts by all practical and constitutional methods, especially by urging women possessing legal qualifications to claim to be put on the parliamentary register."

Mrs. POCHIN proceeded to read the following address, which was frequently interrupted by applause: With regard to the latter clause of this resolution, you are probably aware that the investigations of Mr. Chisholm Anstey into old parliamentary documents have shown that women had anciently a right to vote for members of Parliament, and frequently exercised that right. It does not appear that any act has been passed repealing the right until the Reform Bill of 1832, which restricted the new franchises then conferred to male persons only. It is the opinion, however, of several learned barristers that the common law right of women freeholders and burgesses to vote for members of Parliament has always remained, and does still remain, in force to this day. Should this be the case, it is evident that in striving to establish our claim to be represented in Parliament we are attempting no innovation, but only a return to the ancient constitutional practice of Great Britain. If therefore, a number of women, possessing the requisite qualification, claim their place on the register, the question can be fairly tried and settled on this point, by our established courts of law. It may turn out that the first returning officers who declined to receive women's votes were guilty of an illegal act, and that all other returning officers since that time have been following an illegal precedent. It is said, however, that women have not cared in the past, and do not now care, to have votes. Have they ever been consulted? Some women have always cared for the right. Large numbers care for it now, as our presence here to-day abundantly testifies. No one proposes to compel women to go to the poll whether they like it or no. Make registration possible, and it will then be conclusively ascertained how many do care to avail themselves of their ancient right. Many women, moreover, who do not see the connection between one evil and another, complain bitterly of the injustice and neglect of the legislature where their interests are concerned. They resent the results of an exclusively masculine administration, although it may not have occurred to them to question its validity. Now, it is admitted by Mr. Shaw Letevre that a large portion of the minority who had the moral courage (that rare quality in public men) to vote for Mr. Mill's motion, did so on the ground that the great hardship of the law, as it affected women, could only be remedied by introducing into the House of Commons an element of representation for women. It seems to me a truism too obvious to offer to an English audience—that in a representative government all classes are entitled to be represented. Is it creditable to English justice that women should be classed for electoral purposes with idiots, lunatics, criminals, and felons? Nay, we are placed lower than the latter; for the House of Commons, last year, deliberately resolved not to disfranchise felons whose sentence had expired, on the ground that it was cruel to inflict on them so severe a stigma, Mr. Gladstone saying that a citizen ought not to bear for life the brand of electoral disqualification. One of the current political principles of the day, which I do not advance for more than it is worth, but which is, nevertheless, believed in by a large number of British politicians, who enunciate it in the epigrammatic form "that taxation and representation should be co-extensive," logically covers the claim of women to be represented. Mr. Disraeli's argument in the recent debates, that those who bear the burdens of the state are entitled to a share in the representation, has formed one of the main principles on which the recent Reform bill has been based. On what grounds, then, are women debarred from the common rights of citizenship in this country? In this matter Austria has

shown herself to be as much before England as she has recently shown herself in the public assertion of spiritual freedom—for in that country "not only do unmarried women and widows enjoy the right of voting to this day, but married women who possess property of their own;" nor is the right in either case a dead letter, but is freely and generally exercised, and without any of the evils which are supposed to be the necessary consequence in this country by those who have had no experience of its operation. Further, it is the grave, deliberate opinion of many thoughtful Englishwomen that very serious evils result from the absolute exclusion of the whole number of their sex from having a voice in the making of laws which daily affect their interests, and the interests of those dear to them. We do not accuse our present legislators of active injustice or ill-will towards women. We do, however, charge them with neglect, indifference, preference for the interests of men to those of women, and the treatment of our occasional modest claims to share in the advantages of an increasing civilization with a jocular levity, which is alike unseemly, insulting, and unstatesmanlike. They may care more for our interests than they think fit publicly to acknowledge, but the smiles and shrugs and loud laughter which ensue, when questions relating to us come before them, are not calculated to inspire us with any such belief. We are quite willing to admit that, owing to the recent formation of a powerful middle class, many new social problems have to be taken into consideration, towards the solution of which the wisdom of our ancestors affords no clue. I believe it to be quite true that "the middle ranks have not yet sufficiently consolidated their position to admit of their finer elements arranging themselves in the cosmic order into which they will doubtless settle down." But, in the meantime, is it wise to keep a large section of the feminine population of Great Britain in a state of chronic effervescence?—soured by injustice, fretted by the possession of energies which they are required either to repress or employ unproductively, and galled by the taunts of able writers, who owe their very superiority to those educational advantages from which they unjustly exclude the classes they attack in so dastardly a manner. Is the British nation really so sunk in Philistinism that the condition of thousands—nay, I may now say millions—of human beings born on its soil (once said to be free) is a matter of so little moment that it can be dismissed with an impatient smile; righteously adjusted by a superficial sneer from the *Saturday Review*, or quietly shelved by the determination of a jocular House of Commons to look into it this day six months? Is it fair to throw upon these vast numbers of women, already heavily weighted by nature, all the responsibilities of freedom, without securing to them also its full privileges, and leave their fate to be settled by the fitful breezes of a cruel caprice? I think there are few amongst us who would dare to answer these questions (once fairly set before them) in the affirmative. Well, but the *Saturday Review* says all sensible women know that if they have a just and enlightened object to gain, or any real grievance to redress, there are other ways of gaining the desired objects than by voting, or entering the vortex of political life. Whether we are sensible women or not is a little difficult to settle, for we have been so long the victims of those hasty generalizations to which, according to Mr. Lowe, the British mind is prone, that whether we be very wise or very foolish we know not. But we do know that the influence which is the only means suggested to us by our unsympathetic censor to gain our objects has never yet been found sufficient to secure for our sex equal laws, in any country or in any age. Moreover, we are born into a community which has agreed to settle its laws, not by a tariff of influence in the abstract, but by a majority of votes. Men have influence also *plus* the power of voting, which enables them to bring that influence to a focus, and utilize it in the prescribed way. Women are restricted to mere talk, of which we are all heartily tired, and to which no one is bound either legally or officially to pay any attention. If members of parliament owed their seats in any fair degree to our suffrages, they would hardly venture to treat our opinions with disrespect, or polite attention, as they undoubtedly do at present. But we are told, on the same authority, the worst evils from which women suffer cannot be cured by legislation. Government can certainly give us the equal heritage, protection, and bequest of property; it can give us a Christian marriage law; it can throw open to us the existing universities, or endow others for our benefit; it can restore to our use the schools and institutions endowed by our ancestors for boys and girls, which are now reserved for boys only; it can abolish the confiscation of our property on marriage; it can distribute the public funds equally for the good of men and women; it can make restrictions

on the productiveness of our labor illegal. Of the evils which legislation cannot cure we make no public complaint. Well, but it is often alleged against us, as an argument by men who at this time ought to know better, that "Might is right" all the world over, and that it always has been so; moreover, that all the lower animals are subject to this great law of nature; and that, in consequence, it is a fair deduction that man, being endowed with greater physical strength than woman, has a right to superior advantages over her, and so on. If by might being right is meant that physical might is right, I deny it most emphatically. It is very often utterly wrong, and admittedly so. For my own part, it commands neither my reverence nor assent. I yield to it for the moment if there is no other alternative, knowing that it is only temporarily in the position of a master when it should be in that of a slave. When a man uses it as an argument to me, he proves to my entire satisfaction that he has not yet attained the full stature of his manhood; that he is in the uncomfortable position of Schiller's lion, with head free and mane flowing, but otherwise not yet shaken loose from his mother clay. He has declined on to a lower range of laws, when the far higher ranges of spiritual dominion are possible to him. He has not yet risen to the royalty of his nature. A glance into the "long ungracious past" no doubt shows to us that physical force has been the rule for the lower animals, and for man himself in his rough preliminary stages, though not invariably so; but a keen, far-seeing glance into a bright and gracious future—when the great and god-like head of humanity shall be "crowned with spiritual fire, and touching other worlds"—it will be found that man can wield far finer and subtler laws than that of brute force. Nay, even at this present time, the finer and diviner natures among us, are daily detecting powers, both in the outer and inner world, which we can consciously use, and which all tend ultimately to give us the victory. And now a word to our leading journalists. If they really aspire to earn the respect and mould the opinions of their countrymen, they must give some proof that they are competent to deal with important questions largely affecting our interests, in a very different spirit from that which they have for the most part manifested. They would do well to acquire some real knowledge of the wants, opinions, and aims of a large and increasing class of the community, important from its intelligence as well as its numbers, and neither to be frightened nor influenced by the stock platitudes, vulgar exaggerations, and pointlessness, because inapplicable, sarcasms of even guinea-liners. Satire is a weapon that requires to be handled with the fine, delicate, discriminating touch of a master hand; its force should fall with keen, exact precision on a sensitive point, to produce its adequate effect. Above all, it should never miss the mark; inaccuracy is vitally fatal. Coarse weapons, rudely, clumsily wielded against some unknown monstrosity, living, if anywhere, in the inmost recesses of London society, or, as is most probable, evolved by the *Saturday Review* out of its own consciousness (a kind of mental Aunt Sally, on which to practice the careless skill of its leisure hours), are not calculated to produce much effect on us. Immature and unskilled gymnastics, indeed, are not interesting. Nevertheless we know, and we wish all who join our ranks to know, that there are in our path what Mr. Bright has happily termed, "hobgoblins," many and various, and undoubtedly got to be faced. They assume many shapes—some formidable, others repulsive; all intensely disagreeable to beings not naturally aggressive. They are the most dreadful, and behave the worst to those who are the most frightened at them; and they have this peculiarity, that if you set your face as a flint against them, they vanish into thin air, until you have touched the goal of success, when they immediately resume their old shapes, and turn round upon your previous opponents, distributing among them, with the utmost impartiality, the forces which they had previously arrayed against you. Everything fresh, worth striving for, is defended by these spectres, satyrs, and dragons of the pit; and only the brave, or those who possess the "secret of fern seed," and walk invisible, have the chance to go safely by, and secure the treasure. We may be well assured, however, that a principle which has drawn the philosopher from his honored seclusion, the grave student from his closet, and shrinking women (the spiritual Godivas of this later age) from their retirement; which has forced them into an abnormal position (not to each other, for woman has always had much in common with the oftentimes sad and solitary thinkers of the world, but to the public at large; which has united them in a common bond of union, for a practical purpose, in an age when, and in a country where these classes are laughed at as impracticable dreamers, or ridiculed as visionary enthusiasts, has a significance

of its own, which possibly only the future can measure, and is one which cannot be shaken by any number of the spectres and hobgoblins of the period. It is the people who can only tread the delicate ground of expediency alone who are timorous, looking this way and that, ascertaining what this authority thinks, or that, before they dare crush the tiny eggshell under their feet, and daring to face the majesty of their own natures, or the "echoes of the clubs." It is the wedding of principle to expediency that constitutes the strength of a position, and it is our firm determination, avowed not for the first time, that this England of ours which we have received in trust, and which has to go down to our posterity endorsed with our notions of right and wrong, shall not, at any rate, receive our signature to its title deeds, until steps are taken to abolish the aristocracy of sex, to introduce the sweeter manners, purer laws of the younger day into which we are sweeping, and to free all, as far as may be, from the chains of ignorance, poverty, and crime. In conclusion, I would that Truth would make use of my poor words as she does of those of the poet,

Her right hand whirl'd

But our poor poet's scroll, but with his word
She shook the world.

This is not to be expected. Nevertheless, we see our visions and dream our dreams, and the visions that now haunt us are the churning up of physical force within due limits, the gradual unveiling of that divinity in woman which has already been revealed in man, and, with eyes purified still further with spiritual euphony and rue, we faintly discern, in the far distant future, right no longer struggling hand to hand with might, but right transfigured into righteousness and might transmuted and stilled into peace; and the glorious prediction of the royal seer verified at last for behold, in that vision, "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY, in supporting the resolution, said that it was twenty-one years since he gave publicly to his then constituents on the hustings at Youghal the pledge that in any reform bill laid before the House of Commons he should insist upon the insertion of a clause recognizing woman's right.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., reviewed the signs of political progress during the present century, in proof of the position that the well-being of any class of people had a close connection with their possession of political power; in other words, that the interests of legislation simply covered the area of voting. An allusion by Mr. Bright to the probability of justice being done to Ireland, called forth loud cheers. Mr. Bright argued that woman needed a power of self-protection, because the injustice with which she was treated only found a parallel in the Southern States of America before the war for emancipation. One disadvantage to women in obtaining the franchise was that there was so little real opposition to them. It had been said that elections were too rough for them, but we were not always going to have these scandalous scenes at elections. If nothing that had yet been suggested could abolish these scenes, the presence of women voters might overawe them into decency. As to the argument that women's duties were at home, the attending at an election once in three or four years would not take them much from home, and the acquirement of a political education would not involve their absence from home so much as learning music or dancing, for they could be taught by the penny newspaper and become as wise as Solomon on political matters without leaving home at all. The *Saturday Review* must not suppose that the Vanity Fair of London was England. We not interesting ourselves for the fancy portion of our species, but are considering the condition of the great majority of English women who are performing the honorable duties of life. He concluded by saying that he would like to see women have the franchise, because if they had it our laws would be more just, and because it was our interest to invite women to allow their thoughts to enter more largely into those great concerns of life which elevate and dignify the character.

The resolution was passed *nem. con.*

Miss ANNIE ROBERTSON (Dublin) proposed the next resolution:

"That the thanks of the meeting be accorded to Mr. Mill and the eighty-two members of the House of Commons who supported him in his advocacy of the claims of women to the suffrage, by their speeches and votes on the 20th May, 1867."

She said she felt very much honored in being afforded an opportunity of speaking on behalf of great numbers of women who feel great gratitude to Mr. Mill for his noble exertions to procure justice for them. Although the national society for Women's Suffrage had been but recently formed, it had effected infinite benefit by ena-

bling many thousands of women to become aware of each others' sentiments. Many women felt keenly the exclusion of such women from the franchise as possessed the necessary property or other qualification, and some who felt it the most had declined to sign any petition to parliament on the subject, as they labored under the impression that women could not expect justice under any circumstances, and that it was useless to ask for it. Others who desired the franchise, and considered it an insult to be excluded from it, declared to her that they looked upon it as a right which should be granted without their having to petition for it. There were others who were aware of the injustice of exclusion, yet who thought they would bring down the animosity of men if they stated their views openly. She would not say she agreed with the sentiments of any of these classes of women. The number of good men, who stood foremost in politics, science, and literature, who supported Woman's Suffrage, was a sufficient proof that all men would not deny the just claims of women. It seemed to have been assumed hitherto that this question of Woman's Suffrage was only as between women and men, but as far as she could see, such men as would persistently refuse the electoral franchise to all women would have to settle the matter, not only with women, but with a considerable body of men also. No doubt there were women who were indifferent to the franchise, but that argument also applied to men, and it was not considered a good reason for disfranchising them. The fact was, however, that in general where men or women spoke against female enfranchisement, or laughed at the idea, they might give them credit not for an unkind disposition, but for merely knowing very little of what they were talking about.

Mr. F. W. H. MYERS seconded, and Mr. J. W. EDWARDS supported the resolution, which was carried.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MISFORTUNE TO BE BORN A WOMAN.

THE *Reform Investigator* of Morrison, Illinois, looks at the question of Suffrage in this light:

There never was a great political question, brought before an intelligent public for discussion, which had so few advocates among professional politicians in its favor, and which at the same time, is so easy to be solved, as the one whether woman should vote.

Against negro suffrage much may be said by its opponents, on the theory that the negro is not sufficiently educated or intelligent to vote in a "white man's government;" but even this, baseless as it is, cannot be urged against Female Suffrage.

To make the right of ballot universally a blessing to a people, requires unquestionably a certain degree of intelligence—a wide-spread and active intelligence. Without this, what else were a blessing, would prove a curse. A king may be a tyrant and a monster but an uneducated, sovereign people may become a many-headed beast.

The only requisite qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage, is intelligence. Whether the voter be white or black, or a "mixed breed," or a *he* or a *she*, is in no way essential. It may be a misfortune to be born black, or to be born a woman (and we are strongly of the opinion that in the woman's case it is a great one, unless she shall be granted the right of suffrage), but it is something for which neither is responsible; and on general principles they should both be endowed with the elective franchise.

HOW A WOMAN SAVED METHODISM.

THE *New York Evening Post* says Methodism originated in New York through a number of Irish emigrants, who had become disciples of John Wesley at home. Their first preacher was Philip Embury, a carpenter, who reached here in 1760, and hired a small one-story wooden house in John street. The emigrant Methodists, having been without a pastor, had somewhat fallen from grace. In 1761, Mrs. Barbara Heck arrived from Ireland. On entering a house she found a party playing at cards. She seized the cards and threw them in the fire, denouncing the transgressors. She then immediately went to Embury, insisting that he must act as a preacher, and redeem the cause of "bleeding Zion." He collected six persons the following Sunday at his house. The number increased, and a large room was hired. Here Capt Thomas Webb, of Albany, preached in a British uniform of scarlet, it being the custom of that period for soldiers to wear their uniforms at all times. The congregation enlarging, a rigging loft, sixty feet by eighteen, was hired in Horse-and-Cart street, now William street, and, in 1768, the first church was built in John street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

EVERY result, whether good or bad, or great or small, has a first cause; and sometimes a complication of causes. And very often one or more of them lies at, or so near our own door, that we looking beyond, see only the effect or shadow, which to some persons of lively imagination, and quick to see the mote in their brother's eye, seems an ugly sight to behold. And they clutch at it like madmen, when a little reason and reflection would soon show them where the real substance that cast the shadow lay; and that its removal were a much easier task, than the tearing into fragments a simple shadow. Or, in other words, that removing a cause is a surer cure than talking out of existence its effect.

Just now the *Home Journal* gives us an extract from the *Saturday Review* on the "Girl of the Period." Thank to the *Journal* for sugaring this English pill before offering it to his countrywomen, whom he cannot but see need medicine, for the disease has reached the form of an epidemic.

But it is the cause that needs purging. This bitter article touches somewhat upon the subject of woman's dress. Some of its follies deserve reproof; now that there are, and always have been, many absurdities attending upon, and resulting from it. But as motives are sometimes permitted to excuse actions, and when we remember how long and arduously woman has worked, keeping always one aim before her, viz.: that of trying to please the men (I give the popular opinion), I beg that her motive may be accepted to excuse her frequent folly.

But the writer of this article ascribes to the "Girl of the Period" other motives. First, he says, "Her main endeavor in this is to out-vie her neighbor in the extravagance of fashion." Next accuses her of dressing to "please herself;" and says, "What the *demi-monde* does in its fanatic effort to excite attention, she does in imitation." Again, that "the Girl of the Period" envies the "Queens of the *demi-monde*," that "she sees them gorgeously attired, and sumptuously appointed, and she knows them to be flattered, *feled and courted*;" and that "they have all for which her soul is hungering."

If these words are true, they need no comment. Silence alone should fall upon every aching heart and envelope every thinking mind whose eye they meet, until ample time is given for mature reflection and firm resolution; for some action must be taken in this most serious matter, or society will go to pieces like a rotten ship. This man either does not know what a woman's—even a young girl's heart hungers for, or he has made such an admission as no virtuous woman should ever listen to in silence.

But let us hope he has overdrawn his picture; that those girls, the daughters and sisters of men, do not see this frightful picture plain enough to draw distinctly its sharp outlines; that their young eyes are too easily dazzled with the brightness of beauty, and that their youthful hearts and minds are too surely filled with the flush of hope and the flow of pleasure to give this terrible subject much thought. Let us hope that the "hush-money," so freely given to buy their extravagances, is not so dimmed with guilt but that it yet has power to blind their eyes to the truth. That the mothers of those girls and the wives of men yet too young to parade their daughters upon the street, should dress in imitation of the *demi-monde* is not to be wondered at, since this bold admission in the *Review* and reprinted in the *Journal*. If they have never known before they do now what style of dress is most attractive. And whatever comments men have made on the extravagance and absurdity in woman's dress, they may close their mouths now, until they can bring their appetites to enjoy their pleasures and their convivialities, and the cheer and welcome that their homes offer, at home. And not until then will this sin that is stalking through the land like a plague, and sweeping down its victims like a whirlwind, be brought to a stand still. Because effect cannot be cured until the cause is removed.

But let us pause a moment, and make sure of this man's meaning. He may mean, simply, that woman is degenerating. Even this must have a cause. But is it true? And if it be, where does the fault lie?—with the girl, or her parents? Must we believe that because a child leaves its task to play with the toys thrown into its lap, that it has lost its capacity to commit its task? Not so. And who can blame the child? I do not uphold this girl, whom none can admire—for she is a terror to at least, the older members of every community in which

she lives. But, very little of the fault of her manner rests with herself; it can be traced further back—back to her parents.

There are two classes of parents who throw this gir- upon society; the business-immured, and the pleasure seeking. Often found in the same family, and sometimes in the same individual. In either case ruin is the child's inheritance; though there are a few whom Nature be- friends and they escape. And the former, cheating him- self with the blind belief that he is doing his whole duty in working himself to death for the interests of his family, is, indeed, less culpable than he who neglects his for mere pleasure, or for business and pleasure combined. But the result is often no happier. Every man who marries and assumes the responsibility of raising a family, is morally bound to give a portion of his time and atten- tion to that object.

Cynics may say what they will, but they cannot kill the fact that women's hearts do hunger for something more than mere money and display.

There is a growing tendency, especially in America, to bow down to youth and beauty, and the superior advan- tages of education; and the glitter of outward adorn- ment that each generation has over the preceding one. Thus early fostering vanity and egotism in the hearts of the young, at the expense of reverence for age and quiet and domestic usefulness; teaching them early to make place for wealth by crowding out worth.

Mothers are the most to blame for this; and that class of mothers who think they least deserve blame. For while the fashionable mother leads her daughter into the follies and extravagancies of the world, this other, seek- ing what she believes her child's interest, pushes her for- ward into the world, where she, young and inexpe- rienced, must meet the temptations and follies of life alone, while the mother retires into the background. And it is this girl who has no politeness, no regard for the feelings of others; who sweeps down her superiors. She is the terror of all who know her, and in fact, is in far more danger than she whose fashionable mother lends her influence and judgment for her daughter's guide.

Woman must learn to know herself; to find her real value, and her proper place, to fill and retain her true position in society before she can do her part towards righting this deplorable phase of growing society.

V. V.

CAUSES OF THE EVIL WHICH AFFLICTS HUMANITY.

The following communication written in most beautiful French is translated and published for the benefit of readers of "THE REVOLU- TION."

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1868.

Susan B. Anthony, Proprietor of "The Revolution."

MADAME: Our friend and bookseller Mons. A. Simon, has given my husband several numbers of your journal for March. I am not familiar with the English language, but my husband has had the kindness to translate several articles which have pleased us very much. He is an old disciple of C. Fourier's "Ecole sociale," and on account of his principles has been exiled from France by the Imperialists. He has instructed me in the theory of the phalansterian association, and I have learned that the causes of the evil which has so long afflicted society, are in the individual and diverging interests which engender egotism, and make the strong the masters of the weak; that they have taken advantage of them by means of capital, rendering the life of the workman miserable in proportion to the perfection of machinery. I understand that the male sex, which has more material force than delicacy, has arrogated to itself the right of imposing upon us its law, the law of the strongest, and of treating us as minors. Men have always been en- couraged and supported in this usurpation by the minis- ters of all religions, themselves also, men and egotists; and these priests in order to enjoy the authority given them by a pretended divine right to govern the world, have taken possession of woman's heart in order to en- slave it; to obtain from her a knowledge of family secrets, and to train children in the fear of God and the devil, by threatening them with hell if they disobey the law of the church. And thus women are made idiots and imbeciles by those who pride themselves upon their physical strength, and who seize the occupations of women and claim double wages; as if the weaker woman should receive less for the same amount of work equally well done.

I do not know, madame, whether you have derived your ideas of demanding the rights of women, from the phalansterian theory, or whether they have originated in the editorial office of your journal. It matters not from

what source derived, the idea is supremely good. Fourier maintained that it was by the elevation of woman that mankind would attain universal happiness, for it is maternal education which forms society. I trust you will long persevere in your pathway—the pathway of God—sure that you will soon hold the helm by which to direct our poor humanity. I regret that death should have taken from us lately a well-beloved relative, Louise du Donon, who held opinions respecting enfranchise- ment perfectly in accordance with those of your paper. This unhappy woman died a martyr to labor and a victim to paternal authority. She has left us some memoirs full of originality, and written with a view to the propa- gation of social ideas. The Tribune of New Orleans and the Liberal of Chicago, have published extracts from them. I will send you a copy of these memoirs through Mr. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, and Mr. A. Bris- bane, that you may examine them, and if you consider them worthy to appear in your paper, I will give you the privilege in preference to any other. These memoirs will appear in the course of this year in French in the Science Sociale of Paris.

Accept madame, my respectful greetings,
HENRIETTE LOUIS.

LIBERALISM.

"THE word 'Liberal' is a most fascinating word, as everybody knows. Who would not be a Liberal? What generous young man would not be proud of being called a Liberal? Consequently, things have been so fixed that all sorts of false, crude, foolish and dangerous ideas conceal themselves behind the word, and propagate themselves round the world as they never could do if they were seen in their true colors, or stood upon their own merits alone. It is Liberal to oppose this, Liberal to favor that, Liberal to break down this hoary institution, Liberal to go in enthusiastically for that new notion. The wildest Revolutionists are always the fiercest Lib- erals, and the meanest imps of evil throw the Liberal cloak over their shoulders and pass themselves off as angels of light."

"We might give hundreds of examples of the devil's cunning in using fine words to cover false principles. But we only desire to point out his trick, so that simple souls may not be caught in his verbal snare."

In a long article, recently printed in the New York Times, I met with the foregoing opinion in regard to the term Free-Thinker, Revolutionist, etc. Now in my es- timation this man's idea is narrow-minded and illogical in the extreme. Once in a great while God blesses us with a mind which is like a sweeping machine, and whose vision is so clear, that it can see the dust and mould which have accumulated for years over the moral condition of society, and because with heroic energies they endeavor to renovate and expunge this low condition they are called "fanatical, crazy," and what not? The conservative says, "Let things alone, the same platform our fathers stood upon is good enough for us." Yes, but it must be swept occasionally, for the mould and the lichen gather, and when the planks decay, fresh timber must be added to keep things sound and strong.

The earth and its atmospheric conditions are changing daily, growing more and more sublimated as time goes on; and are man's works so much more perfect than God's that they should not require renewing? We must have the whirlwind and the tempest, the lightning and the thunder to bathe and refresh all organic life; it is an in- dispensable law of nature.

The forest must be hewn before the soil can be tilled, and the seed sown. The house must be tossed by con- fusion before the darkened and cob-webbed wall can be bleached and the home of the moth destroyed.

It is a grand thing in my estimation to be a Reformer, to be glided by that eagle power of discernment which sees the cloud afar off and prepares for it; to have that perspicuity which penetrates through the darkest webs, noting the cause, effect, and remedy of our social evils.

Martin Luther was called crazy and fanatical in his time and yet he was a glory, and to-day his is one of the proudest names enrolled on the list of that proscribed class.

He came and found vile weeds flourishing in the church and society which poisoned all the air for those who were too feeble and child-like to fight their mali- gnity—and so alone, single handed he battled in the field, uprooting, destroying, that those who came after him might inhale a purer air and cull a flower whose breath was untainted. They never knew how grand a soul he had in his time, for they were too blind to see it, but we know to-day, having grown since then and had our moral discernment quickened. And such is the fate of

all minds which are endowed with a larger degree of the truth than that possessed by the masses.

The field must be plowed before the grain can be dropped in, and the seed must lie in the dirt awhile, there to burst its cerements before it can rise above the soil and gladden the eye by its starry blossom—and all this is reformatory.

The minds of men are more varied in their powers, tastes, needs, than the flowers of the fields; yet Con- servatism of taken intellect says that the willow and the palm should live beside him in the forest and flourish as he does in his own hardy soil; but Liberalism says No! the brookside for the willow and tropical breaths and ardor for the other's needs.

The greatest of all Free Thinkers and Reformers is God, for He is ever changing the face of nature by storms and calms, by convulsions and serenity, and I have faith that out of all commotions comes a better state of things.

Then take courage ye whom the world stigmatize as Liberalists, Reformers and Free Thinkers; it is a crown ye wear. Man may not see it, but the angels do and glory in its brightness—a little while and the thorns shall lacerate no more.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE signs of the times and the way the current sets, all show that ten years hence, woman's position will be very different from what it is now. To-day, looking at the progressive ranks, we see a few who have had courage to step forward and lead the van, contesting every inch of the ground. There are others, and these are not a few, who have perhaps as nobly suffered; and some who have sacrificed their all, their health of body, strength of mind, and wealth of soul, in the vain struggle to be what God and nature meant they should be; but the great body of American women linger in the rear, asking only what shall we wear, eat and drink, content to move forward only as fast as it pleases Mrs. Grundy.

The woman of the nineteenth century claims a right to be more than she now is; a right to lead a nobler life, to think nobly, act nobly, and with her wealth endow the next generation. She claims this for the sake of manhood, for the sake of womanhood, and for the sake of the years that are to come.

She claims this by the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of man, simply because he could never fully understand her nature; by the burdens man has laid upon her, because he did not understand his own true inter- est; by the rights she is kept out of, because she does not even know she has them. Let a woman, single handed and alone, take one step out of line, to grasp any one of her God-given rights beyond what society ac- cords to her, and how soon is an iron hand laid upon her to thrust her back to her place again.

What the American woman needs most now is physi- cal culture, firmer health. To secure this, she needs plenty of fresh air exercise, and freedom from all health-destroying trammels; but how difficult, how impossible in many cases for her to secure this!

Woman has a right to herself, a right to the use of all the powers and faculties God has given her, a right to the profits of her labor. She has a right to a home, and this is the crowning glory of woman. Here she should reign as queen, not shine as an ornament, or glitter as a toy, but as the central sun, to control, direct, beautify, and glorify. Woman has most of the work of her eleva- tion to do herself. She must throw aside, or give a second place to many of the trifles that now absorb her.

A woman who has a talent for music has no right to give it up when she marries; she has no right to give up the use of a single faculty God has given her, they are worth more to her than highly seasoned dinners, marble and rosewood, or costly array. Her love of music goes with her to another world, her fancies and dinners she will leave behind. To secure health, culture, and to do away the enormous waste of time, money, health, strength and thought now given to dress, to the exclu- sion of better things, there needs a reform in dress. The artist who should successfully caricature some of the grotesque fashions of the present day would do woman service. It is a bitter satire on woman's weak- ness, to notice in how much better taste man's dress is than woman's. (Women are the only animals except the monkey that will put on outside gear only to make fools of themselves.)

Woman's dress should be feminine, not masculine, but it should provide for the health, comfort, freedom and ease of the wearer, should be marked by neatness, modesty, good taste and simplicity. These come within the reach of all, and to these may be added, as much of elegance, richness, ornamentation, as befits the wearer

Look at your fashion plates of bonnets, of some years ago, and you will yourselves say, how grotesque, how ridiculous!

It might be a good thing if some one would get up a panorama of the styles of ladies' dress, for a length of years, after the fashion of Bunyan's Pilgrim, interspersed with suitable music and remarks. It would tell us a good story, show us to ourselves.

Woman has a right to all she earns by honest labor. Let the experiment be tried for a little while. Open all suitable fields of labor to woman, give her work, let her have the wages she earns, and those who have our taxes to pay, and our prisons to manage, would never wish to put her on half or quarter pay again. The widow, the wife of the drunkard might then keep her children from pauperism; and that large class of women who are crowded down to ruin, how much would it be reduced!

E. N. A.

RETELLISM THE CRIME OF THIS AGE

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO WOMAN, MAKES COUNT-
LESS INFANTS DIE."

Editors of the Revolution:

RETELLISM to the right of us—Retellism to the left of us—Retellism in front of us, everywhere meets us. Retellism with the poor to save expense. Retellism with the rich to prevent exposure or preserve youth! Retellism has become the great crime of our day.

Do you see that Brown Stone Palace on the avenue? Retellism built it. Was there not a river-bed once discovered somewhere, macadamized with infants' skulls? Was it in the Bosphorus, or at Cologne? No matter—our rivers, our sewers, our drains, like those described by Victor Hugo, could all tell fearful tales of Retellism. Could this great evil exist with our educated franchise?

"THE REVOLUTION" is doing God's work. If ever a Christian mission deserved His blessing, yours should be blessed. One young woman killed with Retellism. One young man killed by Delirium Tremens.

Dr. Lockhart, the English missionary, showed me the Foundling Hospitals of China, at Shanghai, in 1855. What a mine of ideas, thoughts, charities is China. I thought that Europe introduced the Foundling Hospitals, but discovered there, they came from Asia. Better let the Chinese system prevail in America than Retellism. It will save much foul murder. "THE REVOLUTION" sounds the alarm. P. P. on Quack Medicines. P. P. on Infanticide, in No. 12 are independent thoughts. Such writing, such bold grasp of actualities is very rare in newspaperdom. How can Tilton preach morality and advertise quack medicines in the Independent? How can Greeley preach benevolence, and in his columns advertise Retellism?

Retellism is murder with the Roman Catholics. Half a dozen children in every Irish family. Only two in the modern American family. What is the matter? answer—Retellism. That is why, shortly, the children of the Emerald Isle will be walking through the graveyards of the Puritans.

Every girl, every boy, should read "THE REVOLUTION." Mothers and fathers should teach their children the meaning of words. Tell them that delirium tremens is the result of that first glass. That Retellism comes from ignorance. The clubs of New York are demoralizing our young men as much as Mercer street. Every ball, every party, every serenade adds to the list of drunkards. Educate our youth through "THE REVOLUTION." Throw open the doors to occupation. Give women some hope, some future. Have they no right to look ahead? Must they always be the slaves of man's passions? They often arrest women in Broadway. Why not arrest some of the he-bariots who infect our cities? Why should he-prostitution be legalized? Educated suffrage, franchise for women will indeed be Revolution. Down, then, with long dresses dragging in the mud. Down with corsets and tight-lacing, making consumption, and early death an American institution. Down with "the only one glass of wine for dinner." Away with the wines and the Bourbon at eleven o'clock at night. Down with the race course associations, and the poker parties and clubs. And above all, down with Retellism.

.*.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS ANTHONY: I would like to tell you how intensely gratified I feel at the result of your efforts to give us a real live paper, but it's of no use trying.

Please accept all the good things found under the heading "Voices of the People" as my individual sen-

timents, with my hearty "God speed you, in the good work."

I believe Mr. Train will yet disappoint all his villifiers.
Yours, etc., C. W. TAPPAN.

WOMAN AS PHYSICIAN.

Editors of the Revolution:

As you have made your valuable paper a medium for suggestions on all matters relating to practical reform, I would like to give a few thoughts on Woman as a Physician. I have been practising as such for ten years, although I never received a diploma, and dared not call or class myself as a regular physician. The one great lack I find with women, is a knowledge of themselves and their capacities; a blind adherence to times, set forms, and customs. I am constantly using my efforts to induce them to think for themselves; to rise up from the inertia in which they have fallen, and which has been put upon them by the ignorance and superstition of others. It is no uncommon thing for me to find men who would like to frown me out of existence, because I dare take upon myself the enlightenment of woman, even in regard to her own physiological needs. She must be kept in ignorance even of these, that man may have his control over her. Does she dare assert her rights, even over her own person? She is called "strong-minded," and wilful, and so she suffers for causes which many male physicians dare or care not to make known to her husband.

This is but one of many arguments in favor of woman as a physician. She and she only can understand the nature of her own sex, and deal truthfully with it. It is no wonder the medical faculty are using all their efforts to rule out women from getting a medical education. They know their own craft is in danger, for woman is fitted by nature to excel in this particular office. And they also know she is more sensitive, and by this detects disease more readily than men. What would our male physician do in any case of sickness without a good, faithful woman for a nurse? Until men become womanly enough to make good nurses, they can never be thorough, competent physicians. I am often asked, do you think woman is capable of taking charge of any case of sickness? I answer yes, if she has had the same educational advantages that man has; but it is a positive fact that woman, even now, with her larger intuitions and perception of human nature, will, whenever she dares trust herself, carry the patients through, and bring them out of severe sickness, after the skill of man has failed. I have done this in many cases myself, and it has been looked upon as perfectly miraculous. There was no miracle about it. I contend it is the peculiar fitness of woman for this position. And when she is made to see this and is allowed to act freely, the world will be the better for it.

Yours respectfully, LIZZIE LEAVENWORTH,
14 Bank street, New York.

COTTON GINS—CORRECTION.

I HAVE been very much interested in the account of the invention by a woman of the cotton gin usually attributed to Whitney. But I think an injustice is unwittingly done to other inventors. The invention of the "Whitney" gin, or as it is called, the saw gin, was a great thing, it was the first step which is always so difficult, but that machine can never clean the cotton properly. It has been estimated by good judges that twenty-five per cent. of the crop has been wasted by the injury to the staple caused by the saw gin. There are two very much better gins than the saw gin, viz.: the roller gin, invented by McCarthy, originally for ginning Sea Island but now adapted to short staple, and the cylinder gin, in which the fibre instead of being carried through between rigid bars (which at the rate of speed commonly used, "kills" much of the cotton) is carried under a revolving or vibrating stripper, being much more gently handled and preserving the staple unharmed.

The improved McCarthy is particularly well suited to the use of small cultivators, as the small sizes can be run readily by hand. For thousands of years a machine called a Chirka has been used in India to gin the black seed cotton grown there. It consists of a simple pair of wooden rollers about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, put in motion by means of a treadle. On this primitive "trap" much of the Sea Island cotton is even now cleaned. Under slavery twenty-five pounds was a day's task, but when working for themselves those who once hardly did the stent, can easily clean more than sixty pounds. It is a thousand pities that Mrs. Greene did not take out the patent to which she was en-

titled. Perhaps if she had done so and her mind had been drawn still more to the subject, she would have made improvements herself that would have saved millions of dollars. Let every woman who has an inventive mind, and there are many of them, use it and benefit herself and her race.

F. S. CABOT.

Boston, May 2, 1868.

MEN.

BY FRANCIS BARRY.

Editors of the Revolution:

YOUR types make me use an expression I quite dislike (see "REVOLUTION No. 16, page 243), and I am tempted to make it the occasion of a few words on the subject of this article. The expression is, "till then men will be men." This is just opposite the truth. The great trouble is, that men will not "be men." Not till woman is individualized, free, self-owned, will the mass of men exhibit true manliness. Then they will be thrown upon their manhood. The expression I used was, "till then (till woman asserts her individuality) men will be mean."

It is not because men are men that they are so mean, tyrannical and unjust, but because of their having arbitrary power. Any being who will accept arbitrary power will abuse it, or rather use it. Men, like most everything else, are well enough in their place. Women seem to me to show a very great weakness, who spend their time and breath berating "men." If I am not mistaken women are quite as much involved as men in sustaining those social arrangements which confer authority upon men, and heap outrage, and insult, and wrong of every sort upon woman. I never knew a man who recognized woman as the rightful owner of herself; who acknowledged woman's instincts, woman's judgment, woman's nature, as the true and only standard by which to settle questions of social relations and maternity, who did not at the same time insist upon her right to vote, her right to equal wages, etc. And is not the prejudice, the narrowness, the blindness and bigotry that sustains this false and corrupt and slavish social system, manifested quite as much by women as men? Are women any more ready than men to recognize in practical life woman's right to personal freedom? When women are no longer owned, when men are no longer slaveholders (and this will be when the system is abolished) then, and not till then, will men be manly, and just, and women be recognized and treated as equals.

A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

THE following letter from General Washington has seldom been seen, but may be read with profit, if not pleasure, by many who never dine on less than five or seven courses served on silver.

WEST POINT, Aug. 16, 1779.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow, and ought I not to apprise you of their fare? As I hate deception, even when imagination is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular demonstration yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential—and this is the purport of my letter.

Since my arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of green beans, almost imperceptible, decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure—and this I presume he will attempt to-morrow—we have two beefsteak pies, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet—which, without them, would be twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies; and it is a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of the apples, instead of having both of beef. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron, and not become so by the labor of scouring, I shall be happy to see them.

Dear sir, yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A WOMAN in County Cavan, Ireland, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing thirty-seven cents. The Judge was English.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1868.

"THE REVOLUTION" FOR MAY.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As the anniversaries will bring large numbers of strangers to the city, we shall each week print a very large edition of "THE REVOLUTION," for gratuitous distribution as well as for new subscribers. We hope to see many of our friends at our new and beautiful Office, 37 Park Row, Room No. 20 (instead of 17 as heretofore).

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUB-
SCRIBERS.

We ask our numerous readers to help us roll up our list of subscribers until we reach the above number. Nothing short of this ensures our complete success. We are still sending out specimen copies in every direction, and we ask our readers to send us lists of names of liberal people who would be likely to appreciate our demands for woman. As we are the organ of the National Party of New America we are in haste to have our telegraphic poles set and wires strung all through the land, that we may speak from Maine to California when the campaign opens.

S. B. A.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH BAS-
TILES.

On Thursday evening of last week Stephen J. Meany addressed a large audience in Cooper Institute, giving his experiences as a state prisoner for fifteen months in a British bastille. Mayor Hoffman presided and made a brief but very forcible address preliminary to introducing the orator of the evening. As the address was so liberally reported in the daily journals, and so widely read, it seems hardly wise at this late day to give it in "THE REVOLUTION." But when any government can exist only at the cost of the liberty and lives of men like Stephen Joseph Meany, for labors and struggles to be released from its rigors, borne and suffered for seven hundred years, history testifies that the days of such a government must be numbered.

REBELLION STILL RAMPANT.—Mr. John B. French, Republican nominee in the North Carolina first district for Congress, and long known as a firm friend of the colored people, was assaulted one day last week at Elizabeth City, by a rebel bully, and badly hurt. His assailant was arrested by the military and sent to Goldsborough in irons to be tried.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

On the evening of the twenty-third of last month, there occurred a very brilliant Meteoric display in and around the ancient and famous town of Chester, New Hampshire. Chester is remarkable first for its size, being originally more than twenty miles long and proportionally broad; secondly, for being the place spoken of in Revelation ii. 13, "where Satan's seat is;" though better known to readers of Belknap's History and Morse's school geographies fifty years ago, as "The Devil's Den!" and thirdly for its healthy horror of all novelties, especially in moral and religious doctrine and duty. Even the new moon was treated formerly with great disrespect, such was the profound regard always paid the old one. And no Chester almanac maker would ever have anything to do with it. All this sublime conservatism was considered as the very natural result of the immediate presence and power of His Majesty at "The Den." His wrath used to be greatly roused at the appearance in his realm of those marauding parties known as Temperance and Anti-Slavery agents and lecturers, especially the latter, as this editor has more than once found to his cost. It was long ago, when fervent sacraments of patriotic punch, well mingled and well drunk, especially on fourth of Julys, were proof of loyalty, and when only sober men were suspected of secession tendencies; and when chattel slavery was so sacred and so worshipped as almost to constitute a fourth person in the godhead; and to speak or vote against it, or to be unwilling to hear it preached, or to refuse to sit at the Lord's Supper with it was counted the very blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. A wondrous town was Chester in those old days.

And that celestial appearance of the twenty-third ultimo revives somewhat its former eminence. Chiefly in our eyes, because of one bright scintillation from the Meteoric shower which flashed into the office of "THE REVOLUTION," as if saying "please notice and exchange." Caught and carefully examined the Meteor, proved to be a handsomely printed and well edited little newspaper, "published by the young ladies of the Congregational Society." Neutral in politics, it appeared to be, and nothing in particular religiously, beyond its name. It goes for Greenbacks, however, to large extent; (may therefore sustain Pendleton for President, or at least the Pendletonian policy), though its intense zeal for paper currency seemed to be the result rather of its religious character. Indeed the paper appears to have been the organ and partly the stock in trade of a grand Ladies Fair or Festival held to promote the temporal interests of "the Congregational Society" in that town.

The Meteor had a Poet's Corner, beaming forth in strain like this:

The ladies of old Chester, wise
Care not a straw for votes;
They stay at home and make the pies,
And mend their husband's coats.

Not altogether a commendable confession is here. It savors a little of "the Den." But there is hope of the place after all, for its young ladies have evidently heard of "THE REVOLUTION;" and taking advantage of their leap year privilege, have even "proffered their hand, and made proposals," so soon. Their fathers and mothers "cared not a straw" for Anti-Slavery. But argument from human lips enforced by logic from the cannon's red mouth, with shock and shriek of battle, the groans of myriads dying, the ghastly corpses of yet unnumbered and

unknown dead, the mourners crowding so many streets, the scorching simooms of national debt and taxation unparalleled in the annals of the human race, awakened them at length to the conviction that God cared more than a straw for the down-trodden and oppressed; and that he not only had an ear for their cry, but thunderbolts for their deliverance.

"The Congregational Society in Chester" was rich and strong, but it spurned the cry and cause of the slave. It shut its inexorable doors against the Anti-Slavery enterprise. It would not so much as give notice of its humble prayer-meetings and larger gatherings. It hardened its heart against all warning, entreaty and expostulation. It said to the Moseses and messengers sent of God, "Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice to let the enslaved go free?" It welcomed the Southern slave-breeder, slave-trader, slave-driver and slave-holder to its most holy convocations. It branded as anti-Christ and infidel all who refused thus devoutly to worship the most unclean beast. More than thirty years the Infinite Patience suffered this foul idolatry. The Northern church refused to come out of the Southern synagogue of satan where "trade was in slaves and souls of men." Their boast North and South was, one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Together the North and South worshipped. Together they sat down to sacrament. Together they sung

"How pleasant 'tis to see
Brethren and friends agree!"

All this was true till 1861. On the first Sunday in January of that memorable year was this substantially true. Partial protests there had been, but these did not change the general result. The right hand of church fellowship was still clasped across Mason and Dixon's Line. They claimed warrant for slaveholding from both Old Testament and New. New England Doctors of Divinity denounced any higher law than the United States Constitution, interpreted in the interest of slave-holding and slave-hunting, as downright fanaticism!

But the July of that same year saw other sights, shuddered at other sounds. For, on a beautiful Sunday morning did God arise in might and majesty, and seizing the Church of the North as in his right hand and the Church of the South in his left, at the battle of Bull Run he dashed them together and poured them an awful sacrament in each other's blood! He had called to the North and it refused. This, therefore, was His righteous award: Go meet your Southern brethren in deadly encounter; butcher them in battle and be butchered by them! In your lives ye would not be separated. In your deaths ye shall not be divided. Through six generations of slaves ye drank their tears, their sweat, their blood; now shall the cup new mingled, be commended to your own lips. Drink ye all of it; remembering evermore, that He who sees the sparrow fall and hears the young ravens when they cry, will never forget his children, no matter how strong the arm of their oppressors!

And this was the Mystery of the recent war! Let "the young ladies of the Congregational church in Chester" study it well. And the young men, also, who survived that fearfullest phenomenon of the nineteenth century—may of all the centuries. Chester made a most honorable record for herself in that terrible encounter. But more honorable far would it have been to have prevented it by long before undoing the heavy burdens and letting the op-

pressed go free. Now, however, let not its true meaning be mistaken, and thereby its greatest benefit and blessing be lost. Slavery was once honorable, now, who does not pronounce it accursed? Anti-Slavery was despised and rejected of men. Garrison was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Now his name is above every American name. Both the hemispheres delight to bring him honor and gifts of gold. Paros has no marble too white for his monument. Some Phidias perhaps may yet be born to make himself immortal by carving his statue; and whose descendants, like the illustrious Athenian's, shall be also honorably appointed guardians of that statue, more precious than the Palladium of Troy, more hallowed than the Vestal Fire.

Let the young women who flashed their beautiful *Meteor* into the office of "THE REVOLUTION" remember that all important truths are at first rejected and their ministers despised, persecuted, and often crucified. Let them imitate their mothers in every domestic duty and womanly grace. Let them also be told in all kindness, that the question of the franchise for woman only waits its hour. It must come, or eternal justice abdicates the throne. Slavery having passed away, it is the next demand in our republican government. It is required too and sanctioned by the laws of the moral universe. And thus divinely appointed, it must succeed though its advent should burn up the earth, melt down the skies and dry up all the seas.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

FROM an eye witness of that wonderful scene in Michigan, one hundred and fourteen women marching up to the polls to vote, we receive this "spicy" letter, as the press says of "THE REVOLUTION." Three cheers for the men of Sturgis! they are gentlemen.

STURGIS, Mich., April 21, 1868.

Yes, you do it. Anthony and Stanton turn church, state, and home inside out and wrong side too, bottom side upward, make every nook and corner clean with soap and sand, regular woman fashion, then hang out to air and dry, and if perchance there should be left any uncleanness about these rotten, tainted institutions, you have discharged your duty. The world can never lay their charges at your door, nor brand you with cowardice. Nor will I quit. All honor and glory to such noble women. You have just come in time to save a diseased, perishing sisterhood who are fast dwindling into a state worse than nothingness. While these are drifting along catching at "straws" to serve their helplessness, an army of able-bodied, strong-nerved women are ready to fall into rank and file, shoulder to shoulder, and help carry on the war of the Revolution.

Thank God you have lived to inaugurate this great warfare. Already we have smelled powder and shot away out West, and we are making feeble efforts towards recruiting. I have a new subscriber for you and hope to get many more before the year ends. Up, women, with purse and heart, swell the list to a hundred thousand strong, don't be tardy, come and be fed, there is enough and plenty to spare. Consider me a life subscriber, then I shall bequeath it to whom I cannot tell just now. By the by, we must tell you what occurred in our town on election day, one hundred and fourteen women went to the polls and put in their ballots for "prohibition," two by two the long line filed along the streets, looking grandly; significant of what is to come we entered the uncleanly place, deposited our votes, the men pressing back to leave room for us to pass around the box and walk out. Our men seemed to take it in good faith and behaved very much to their credit.

S. A. GRAY.

This settles the common objection that respectable women would not go to the polls. The moment that woman understands that our colleges, schools, streets, tenement houses, jails and prisons are all subjects of legislation, she will feel that it is her solemn duty to use her

influence to the utmost to improve the surroundings of her sons and daughters in the great world, as well as in the family circle.

This scene in Michigan settles another question that all true men, in their moral warfare against vice and crime, are ready to accept the aid and co-operation of woman. Inasmuch as good people are in the majority, we need have no fears that their united influence will not carry every election against the vicious and depraved, even assuming that they will ever promptly rush to the polls.

Women of property and education would naturally feel more interest in public affairs, having a knowledge of the science of government, than would the ignorant, who regard the whole of life as a game of chance and their punishments for violated law but inexorable destiny.

The least the men of Michigan can now do is to take the word "male" from their constitution.

NEW JERSEY.

FINDING the taxes so heavy in New York we have sold all our earthly possessions except "THE REVOLUTION," husband, and seven children, and moved to Highwood Park, New Jersey. Having secured to the women of the empire State nearly all their personal and property rights, we shall now make New Jersey the field of our future missionary labors. Meeting a distinguished lawyer from that State a few days since, we expressed our chagrin on finding no married woman could make a will in New Jersey. "Rest assured," he replied, "that when our legislators hear that the editor of 'THE REVOLUTION' is to take them in hand, they will capitulate at once and grant all that you claim."

E. C. S.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

OVER the windows of this conservative journal will appear this week a sign bearing the inscription "THE REVOLUTION." To the unsophisticated passer by, it may suggest a change of faith, some new observations in this age of progress, on the present and future conditions of the human family on the part of the orthodox *Observer*. But this sign indicates nothing of the sort; it simply announces to our numerous patrons that we have changed our office, into more spacious and elegant apartments, fitted up with fresh paper, paint, carpets, pictures—all those feminine elegancies which will make the rooms of "THE REVOLUTION" the most attractive in the *World* building.

A MASSACHUSETTS RECORD.—Last week the Massachusetts legislature made a unanimous report against amending the constitution so as to allow female suffrage. Only one member of the committee was favorably disposed, and he was finally persuaded to vote against his judgment. The report was promptly accepted in both branches. This makes the third year in succession that the legislators have frowned upon the measure. The paper containing the above intelligence, in another column happens to say that forty-six divorce cases will be up for settlement before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at Taunton, next week. At this rate, a new court, to take charge of matrimonial matters only, soon will have to be established in that virtuous commonwealth.

TRACTS.

WE have now for sale at our office the admirable tract on "The Enfranchisement of Women," by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, and the eloquent speech of Geo. W. Curtis in the Constitutional Convention of New York on the same subject. We shall soon have a complete series of all those distributed in Kansas in the last election, which proved so great an instrumentality in securing the 9,000 votes for Woman's Suffrage.

SENATORIAL SOTTISHNESS.—It is truly shameful that to all the other calamity of this poor country, it must afflict itself with drunken men in all its high places. It seems bent on destruction in spite of all the forbearance of God and the efforts of good men and women. The *Chicago Tribune*, certainly good Republican authority, says in reference to Senator Yates (who has just made a confession to his constituents which no sound, sober and truly sane man could ever make), he has other vicious and debasing habits which he ought to reform, and adds that it would be in better taste to reform *once* without issuing a proclamation, than to be continually issuing proclamations and never reforming. The *Chicago Times* (Democratic) is also very bitter upon Mr. Yates and his habits and his pledges. The temperance people, too, continue to be dissatisfied; and the Senator will evidently have to keep his promise a good while before he wins back the good opinion of the State he represents.

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.—Probably Kansas has one of the best school systems in the Union. Every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section is school land, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres. The public schools and school buildings, are superior to many in other States. Besides the State University, at Lawrence, with 46,000 acres; the Agricultural College, Manhattan, with 90,000; and the State Normal School, at Emporia, with 38,000 acres, there are six universities, one college, two institutes, two academies, and one female seminary, all of which are liberally endowed; and best of all, the women of the State have the right to vote on all questions pertaining to the schools.

THE POPE A PIONEER.—Wm. Parton, in his *Atlantic Monthly* papers, says the Roman Catholic Church has for many years carefully anticipated the progress of population Westward, and by small investments in land at points along the probable directions of future railways has become very wealthy. "A professor in one of our Western colleges," saw, two years ago, at Rome, a better map of the country west of the Mississippi than he ever saw at home, upon which the line of the Pacific Railway was traced, and every spot was dotted where a settlement would naturally gather, and a conjecture recorded as to its probable importance.

BONNETS.—A specimen of total depravity dares to say that the ladies probably think the size of the bonnet should be in proportion to the brain to be covered. And the scamp adds that in his opinion they measure with wonderful accuracy. In fact, he says the biggest part of a fashionable bonnet is now worn under the chin. So, too, he tells us it used to be an object with the manufacturers of parasols to see how delicate it was possible to make the handles of

those indispensables. Now, this order of things is transposed, and ladies' parasols boast handles approximating in size to a juvenile base-ball bat. Ivory has given place to carved walnut, and neatness and elegance to clumsiness and inelegance.

A GOOD SIGN OF PROGRESS.

READERS of "THE REVOLUTION" have been already introduced to the *Chicago Advance*, the Western rival of the *New York Independent*. As a religious journal many prefer it to the *Independent*, and the number of such is increasing. Its liberal tone towards the enfranchisement of woman entitles it to the respect of all who seek that just and important object. The following passages from a letter to it by a lady in Michigan, will be read with interest, both for what they contain and from respect to the channel through which they flow. The letter as will be seen was in answer to one of an earlier date, also in the *Advance* and by a lady too:

MRS. S. E. H.—Dear Madame: Though I am not "One of the Graces," I hope it is not impertinent for me to address you. For the fact that your letter thus entitled was printed in the *Advance*, directed it in effect, to all the readers of that paper. Especially to those who believe that women ought to vote, of whom I am one. You remark "It is a little aggravating to see our women chasing a shadow, while the women of other lands, with no noise about it, are securing a substantial reality." This reality you intimate to be education. Will you look a little farther? A cotemporary has an article on Michigan University in which occurs this passage: "There yet lingers for solution a tremendous practical problem in the education, not of one sex, but of both sexes. How magnificent and benign would be the example, for this land and for all lands, if the courage of Michigan University were equal to the solution of that question!"

But how are authorities possessing courage enough to inaugurate this change, to be obtained? The record of prominent men is before the people. We can know who are in favor of extending all educational privileges to women. Suppose in any election this question should be made an issue. Suppose, also, that women had the right of suffrage. Then if an overwhelming majority did not appear on the side of every candidate, who was pledged by his principles and his life, to give her all possible educational advantages, the fact would appear to her everlasting shame. Here is a practical question affecting an existing institution. Women have asked for admission to Michigan University and been denied. If the women of that state possessed the right to vote they would become a power in the direction of opening the University doors to their own sex.

You may tell me, as so many do in round-about phrases, that men think so much of women that they will do all these things for them. But they have not founded these schools and made these appropriations. The truth is that they are too busy with their own affairs. Woman owes it to herself to possess a University that shall equal any in the land. Have I not shown that the right of suffrage is one of her direct instruments to that end?

It is conceded on all sides that the mother knows better than anybody else what is for the welfare of her children. These children spend six hours of every day in the public schools. These schools are made, managed, inspected—their teachers are engaged and paid—their courses of study chosen—by men alone. The teacher may be a woman but she is accountable to men only for the management of her pupils. Is it unreasonable for a mother to desire to have a voice in the choice of men who conduct the institutions in which so large a share of her children's time is spent? Is it unreasonable to demand that some members of the board of inspection shall be those of her own sex? Ought she not to help decide how much money shall be spent in enabling her boys and girls to study intelligently, pleasantly, healthfully?

You were careful to substitute coffee for wine in your quotations. How would it be if you had an authoritative voice (so far as it went) in the substitution? [Though I think that would only be exchanging a great evil for a lesser one. However, I won't enter on the water question here. All reforms cannot be inaugurated at once.] Michigan is my native state. Within the past week I have been ashamed of it for the first time.

I take but one issue. Would Prohibition have been defeated there if all the women whose lives rum has made miserable could have voted? I was once in a town where a hotel burned. Fires did not occur there daily, so everybody went to see it. Among the property saved were several large casks of liquor. They stood among the crowd on the sidewalk when one young woman went quietly and turned the faucets, saying, "This stuff has made me wretched all my life. These barrels, at any rate, shall do no harm." And the contents flowed quietly away into the gutter. I do not enter into the question of her right to do it. But is there a doubt on which side her vote would have been cast?

Toward the close of your letter you say (as I infer) that what woman needs is "thorough culture." I agree with you. Is not the right of suffrage one means to that? Are not the most valuable lessons in life often learned by having responsibility thrown upon us? If your state should to-morrow pass a law giving you this right, she would, by that act, also impose upon you the duty of exercising it. Now would you not in view of that fact, begin to read more carefully, think more seriously, become more conscientious in your judgment of public men? I am convinced that you would not wish to cast a ballot otherwise than intelligently and honestly. Would you be satisfied that you could always do that, without closer and deeper thinking than you have already given to some subjects? I could not. Would not such thinking be a means of culture to you and to me?

Very truly yours,

M. H. O.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

From the London Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

IN the midst of the efforts of Mr. Mill, Prof. Fawcett, Mr. T. Hughes and all the philosophers in favor of Female suffrage in England, the announcement of the probable appointment of a female Ambassador from the United States to the female Sovereign of Great Britain has rather a startling effect. In one respect it would be an improvement. Mrs. Lord Bond might not be as able to discuss the *Alabama* question as Mr. Adams or some other man, but surely she would not be prevented from attending the levees and drawing-rooms of her Majesty by those "unfavorable circumstances" which figure in the Court reports so often, and which have banished America from the English Court and Diplomatic society. An Ambassador would not be required to wear a bag wig, and Congress could not object to a chignon. The ladies in presence of Royalty wear no more clothes than at an ordinary evening party. The only requirement is that they do not cover their shoulders, and that, I am sure, Congress would never have the cruelty to require. A female Ambassador will, therefore, remove the difficulty, and triumph over the "unavoidable circumstances" which have eclipsed the latter days of the retiring minister. I hope, therefore, to having the pleasure of welcoming her Excellency, Mrs. Ministress Bond to London with a complete diplomatic staff of American young ladies, such as now unofficially represent America in foreign countries and courts to admiration. *Vive l'Ambassadrice!*

While you are talking about woman's rights, the English women are going to found a female university on the road between London and Cambridge, with professors, degrees and everything. There is always the money and the zeal in England to do what they decide to be worth doing.

With a Queen on the throne there is an odor of royalty about all political rights. Hence the advocates of Woman's Suffrage in England are of the nobility and leading classes; but here, in America, it is quite the reverse where all the unwashed males, black and white, are law-makers, there is no post of honor left for women, so they betake themselves to the clouds, too good to go to the polls with ordinary men.

A WESTERN paper says a young Indian girl who had curiously watched the process of marking barrel-heads in a flouring-mill in Winona, Minnesota, stole in one day, and, taking possession of the stencils, ornamented her blanket with the words, "Ellsworth's Choice," and paraded the streets in great delight, but to the disgust of Mr. Ellsworth, who is a hard shell bachelor and had made no such choice.

LITERARY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* is excellent in its way, the May number comparing favorably with its general character. Undoubtedly to most of its myriads of readers it is very satisfactory. It is not, however, up to the wants though it may be to the wishes, of the hour. It seems to have only the aim that Mrs. Barbauld taught young women:

"Your only empire is to please."

It lacks point and object. A Nantucket whaler gave as his opinion of a sermon he heard, that "it carried no harpoon." The *Monthly* is getting to be what indeed almost the whole press is becoming, too much as though made only to sell; but like many old, respectable and faithful artisans and mechanics, it don't keep up with the times. Daniel Webster said "the right of Revolution always exists." He might have added that it sometimes comes to be a duty as well as right. In our humble judgment that time is now. Literature has or should have a more elevated object than to please the "groundlings." We may be wrong. Our birth, growth and progress hitherto, were outside the favored realm of books and literary culture; but somehow a great, noble truth that goes ringing through the air like tones of a cathedral bell, will arrest and hold our attention, and inspire new hope for humanity. The *Atlantic* used to do good work for both mind and heart. Its leaves were as if plucked from the tree of life. It is not time yet to show signs of age or decay.

THE *Herald of Health* for May is before us. The "Only Spices and Condiments" permitted and advocated by this popular monthly are peace, pure air, properly prepared food, no medicine, and lots of nature in large doses. Its list of contributors is fully in keeping with its high-toned teachings. In the June number will be commenced a series of valuable articles to parents on the Care, Education, and rearing of Children, expressly written for it by Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss E. P. Peabody, Grace Greenwood, Frances Dana Gage, Mrs. Dio Lewis, Sarah Jane Hale, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, etc., and will be continued through the volume. \$2 per annum, 20 cts. per number. Address Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight street, New York.

We have just received the *Gospel of Health* for March, out of all season, but so well filled as to deserve honorable notice. R. T. Trall, M.D., publisher, 97 Sixth avenue, New York; J. S. Capen, 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. With many excellent articles on health, its specialty, the March number has the able speech of John Stuart Mill in the British Parliament, on Woman's Right of Suffrage; an extended notice of Gail Hamilton's sacrifice of Rev. Dr. Todd; a well selected Agricultural Department, and much miscellaneous matter beside. No journal on our table manifests a deeper interest in the cause of woman's elevation and enfranchisement than the *Gospel of Health*.

POETRY.—The *Herkimer County Citizen* thus pulls the quills out of the wings of genius. It may seem a little cruel, but many an editor will be glad to see the plucking:

We sincerely hope our friends, who have not achieved a reputation for writing poetry, will not attempt to make experimental flights in the columns of our paper. Save us from the trouble of reading doggerel in manuscript, and yourself the mortification of your rhymes rejected. Good poetry, we admire and appreciate, at least to a certain extent, but we have no time to waste in examining verses, whose chief merit consists in correct measurement, and whose chief end is rhyme. For great thoughts in small words, whether in prose or verse, we shall be grateful, but namby-pamby lines, without one idea to illuminate them, cannot be admitted, however genteely they may knock or politely they may bow at the door of our sanctum.

VILLAINOUS.—The Ku-Klux Klan seems to belong to both parties alike. Senator Grimes, it is said, has received several letters threatening him with assassination if he votes for the acquittal of Mr. Johnson.

IN the Insane Hospital of Indiana, there are, according to a late investigation, forty-seven women crazed by the brutal conduct of drunken husbands.

THE BRITISH BASTILE

THE MORTALITY OF NATIONS—"THE REVOLUTION"
QUOTED IN EUROPE—A ST. PATRICK WANTED
TO CLEAN OUT THE ROYAL CONTINENTAL REP-
TILES LIVING OFF THE BRITISH TREASURY—A
BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AMERICA.

4 Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, }
April 17, 1868.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales is a fizzle. Newspapers all give flunkey reports. Fireworks don't go off well, and the German Princess don't take. A radical journal says:

In order to enhance in the estimation of the Irish people the honor they are receiving at the hands of the Prince, the Court papers take care to let Ireland know that H. R. H. will be accompanied by no less than three near relatives of the royal family—namely, the Princess of Teck, Saxe-Weimar, and Leiningen—every one of them Germans, pensioned from, and quartered on, the hard-earned wages of the working classes of the United Kingdom! Surely such a compliment as this must at once convert the most rebellious Fenians into good, true, and loyal subjects of Queen Victoria.

Perhaps, however, it may be well to inform our Irish brethren that there is a vast number of cantankerous-minded people in this country who would not object if some sort of St. Patrick were to make his appearance in England, and deal with the Christians, the Tecks, the Saxe-Weimars, the Leiningens, and, in fact, the whole tribe of German "highnesses" and "serenities" that have coolly quartered themselves upon our pockets, in precisely the same way as St. Patrick did with the reptiles—getrid of them from amongst us.

First night, one grenadier killed and one wealthy deputy sentinel assassinated. Don't know what may occur next week; but I smell murder in the air. There is a low, grumbling sound of Revolution. Disraeli is the Robespierre undermining the monarchy. He will beat Bright and Gladstone from present appearances.

A PRESENT FROM NEW YORK.

Will you let me acknowledge through "THE REVOLUTION" a kind remembrance from over the sea?

NEW YORK, April 3, 1868.

G. F. TRAIN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Permit me to intrude upon your solitude with my sympathies and an India Rubber Pen. You may appreciate my sympathies but can hardly be benefited thereby, but the pen will be a solace in your confinement, and will render your literary efforts more of a pleasure than ever. This pen is an American invention, is rapidly growing into favor, and is endorsed by many eminent men. With great consideration,
Yours truly, JAS. W. GRAFF.

The fact of the pen being American makes it doubly valuable. Nothing but American pens should be used in America.

"THE REVOLUTION" CREATING A SENSATION.

The London Times says:

A large and influentially attended meeting in favor of conferring the franchise upon women was held on Tuesday night in Manchester. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P.; Mr. Chisholm Anstey, and many other gentlemen connected with the Liberal party, were present. The speciality of the meeting, however, was the appearance, as speakers, of Mrs. Pochin, wife of the Mayor of Salford, and two other ladies. The resolutions proposed to the meeting were adopted.

The above indicates the way the wind blows. Three women on the stand—a Stanton, Anthony, and Brown stumping England. The Kansas campaign proves a contagion. Everybody quotes "THE REVOLUTION." It creates a sensation. Mill will get more than seventy-three votes in next Parliament. Here is another remarkable article from Reynold's London Newspaper, quoting extensively from "THE REVOLUTION." Educated Suffrage. That is the word. It was a happy thought. When members of Parliament and Mayor's wives enter the lists for woman,

when organizations are forming everywhere, just as Garrison, Tilton, Greeley, Phillips retire from the field, it shows that the editors of "THE REVOLUTION" have better intuitions than the *Anti-Slavery Standard* clique.

THE MORTALITY OF NATIONS.

There is more power in one paragraph from the *Mortality of Nations*, than in a dozen speeches of your milk and water supplies. Read:

And in the plenitude of our generosity, we even propose to extend the gift to woman also. It is proposed to make educated, cultivated, refined, loyal, tax-paying, government-obeying woman equal to the servants who groom her horses, and scour the pots and pans of her kitchen. Unfortunate beings, without property, and scarcely knowing the English tongue, or any other, are entreated to grant to women, the superior of all the queens of the old world, the right to co-operate with them in the affairs of State. Women here in New York worth thousands and hundreds of thousands in gold, and whose money is the meanest part of their real value in society, are humbly petitioning their coachmen, their footmen and gardeners, the discharged State-prison convicts, the idiots and lunatics; all of whom may and often do exercise the right of the ballot, to permit them also to share with them in making and executing the laws.

Our Maria Mitchells, our Harriet Hosmers, Harriet Beecher Stowes, Lydia Maria Childs, and Lucretia Mottis, with millions of the mothers and matrons of quiet homes, where they preside with queenly dignity and grace, are begging of besotted, debauched white male citizens, legal voters, soaked in whiskey, simmered in tobacco, and parboiled in every shameless vice and sin, to recognize them also as human, and graciously accord to them the rights of intelligent beings!—Parker Pillsbury's *Mortality of Nations*.

Thunder away. God and the right are with you. "THE REVOLUTION" was inaugurated just in time. Congratulations on your new and larger office. Is "THE REVOLUTION" under, over or all round the *World* in the new rooms of No. 37? You complain of my silence. I thought if I retired, that Horace, or Gerritt, or Wendell might enlist.

THE POLITICAL APOTHECARY SHOP IN WASHINGTON.

You say, *come home*. Why? What do I care about the White House, except for Reform? to elevate, to ennoble man! What could I do in Washington? In jail I am content—a looker-on. Here I see most of the game. America will live in spite of the doctors.

The United States, young among the nations, the mother earth six thousand years old at their birth, wet-nursed by forty centuries of history, and schooled by all the experience of the ages, with almost half a globe for their inheritance, with Christianity their faith and Republicanism their form of government, they survived a precocious childhood and then fell a victim to their own vices and crimes. To-day they are in the hands of many physicians, though of doubtful reputation, who seem far less desirous to cure the patient than to divide and share the estate.—*Mortality of Nations*.

The whole affair is a swindle. Grant was to be thrown over. Stanton was to take the place of Adams. Seward was to talk war. Both governments were to play into each other's hands to sell out the Irish vote. But the machinery cannot work against Destiny. No one need worry on my account. I shall be on hand when my hour arrives. What other man in America would have had the moral courage to go through the insolvent court? There is one thing of which the country may feel assured; I am not afraid to show my hand and express my opinions in either land. Is there another candidate who dares do as much?

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

I see only sunshine in the future. All looks bright and happy. Our nation cannot be killed by the Washington apothecaries:

The past mortality must last among nations, so long as they set at naught the Divine economy and purpose

in their formation. The human body may yield to decay and die, though the soul be imperishable and eternal. But nations, like souls, need not die. Streams of new life flow into them, like rivers into the sea; and why should not the sea and the nations on its shores, roll on together with the ages?

When governments shall learn to lay their foundations in righteousness, with eternal justice the chief cornerstone; when equal and impartial liberty shall be the acknowledged birthright of all, then will national life begin to be prolonged; and the death of a nation, were it possible, should be as though more than a Pleiad had expired. No more would nation then lift up sword against nation; and the New Jerusalem would indeed descend from God out of heaven and dwell among men.—*Mortality of Nations*.

Good crops and happy friends will follow the Greenback age. The skulls of our people are very thick, but they are getting educated. "THE REVOLUTION" is a new channel. New thoughts, new ideas are flowing through the land. Open the gold mines of our educated countrywomen. Let them talk to the people, and the New Jerusalem is near at hand. Keep the Impeachment going two weeks more, and the people will howl with rage. Not one honest idea in the whole affair. Nothing but a sickening struggle for office. No matter how it turns, there is a grand future for my beautiful America.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

WOMAN'S WISHES FOR "THE REVOLUTION."—Every day we are in receipt of letters full of sentiments like the following. From San Francisco one woman writes:

It grieves my soul to find men who I thought had warm hearts for the cause of human progress, shrug their shoulders and say, "that is not my style." Short-sighted mortals, can't they see that the salvation of our country and the elevation of our people depend on this very movement, inaugurated by yourself, my dear Miss Anthony, and your associates? God bless you. F.

Another writing from St. Louis:

I like "THE REVOLUTION" very much; may God bless your efforts and make the paper what it seems likely to become, a power in the land for good. My hope and prayer have long been for the enfranchisement of woman, and now the day seems not far off.

BRITISH HUMANITY.—A poulturer in London was recently arrested for plucking feathers from living fowls. He called another to testify in his behalf. The witness said that he disposed of five thousand fowls a week and he always "does them in that way." The fowls are plucked alive because they look fatter and plumper when offered for sale than plucked after death. The same paper says, not long ago arrests were made in London of people who were accustomed to skin cats alive. The fur kept its gloss, it was contended, when taken off in that way.

SMOKING IN STREET CARS.—Boston has prohibited the vulgar habit of smoking out the eyes and turning the healthy stomachs of passengers riding in the street cars with filthy tobacco. A half dozen rowdies on the front platform puffing like an engine at their cigars or pipes, are enough to keep all decent people from riding at all.

A "DELECTABLE MOUNTAIN."—Not far from Monadnock Mountain is the town of Roxbury, in Cheshire County, N. H., which has at present within its limits neither doctor, lawyer, clergyman, nor pauper. And for more than a year not a death has occurred in the town.

SOME of our exchanges complain that while they have bestowed most flattering praises on us, we have not noticed them in our column "What the Press Says of Us." As our neglect has been purely accidental, we hope those who have been specially spicy and piquant will mark and send again, that their names may be preserved in the archives of "THE REVOLUTION."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.—The English correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:

In this movement England is entirely ahead of America, though it is scarcely a year since it was first seriously talked about. Is it the soil or the climate that makes radical ideas grow so rapidly?

It is neither. The English, in their practical common sense, views, believe in an aristocracy of wealth and education, rather than in one of sex, ignorance and poverty as we do in this republic.

DUBUQUE is said to have a Society of "Grass Widowers." One local paper says of it: "If there should be any unusual devilry enacted about these times let the Society of *ad interim* bachelors be looked after."

THE SPIRITUALIST.—This is a bright little paper published in Appleton, Wis., Joseph Baker, editor. On the question of suffrage it says: There is not an argument, if arguments they may be called, against enfranchising women that has not been used and is still used, to support slavery. We rejoice to see public attention called to this subject. We know that man has no right but that of brutal force, the law of the savage, to deny to woman the same that he claims for himself as a human being; nor will the power of any party prevent us from candidly expressing our opinions.

WHO PAYS?—A working man said in a speech lately: "The bondholder does nothing. He is supported. I pay state taxes, county taxes, village taxes, town taxes, revenue taxes, direct taxes, taxes on everything, taxes to support the government, and taxes to support the bondholders who pay no taxes for any purpose whatever."

THE MONETARY SYSTEM.

WE have discussed the rights of capital and labor for no other purpose than that of convincing the public that the high rates of interest on money, favored by our present unjust monetary laws, whilst stimulating the enterprise of the very few, and certainly securing to them great wealth, represses the enterprise of the great mass of the people, by depriving them of the just reward of their labor, and tends to the increase of pauperism and crime, and the inevitable overthrow of the government. And that justice to labor, while it will secure individual comfort and happiness to all who are able and willing to work, will rapidly develop our natural resources and greatly increase the national wealth.

It has been shown that labor constitutes the real wealth of a nation, and without claiming for it anything more than its natural rights, we insist that these should be guarded by the most jealous care of the government.

The rights of property can only be protected by general laws. It is utterly impracticable for the government to have a supervision over the individual agreements and business transactions in the nation. All it can or ought to do, in this important matter is, to make such general laws for the government of property as will naturally tend to effect its equitable distribution. A careful examination of our monetary system will convince any candid mind that our present laws

of distribution are continually doing a great wrong to the people, and that under their operation labor is not and cannot be properly rewarded. A change is indispensable, and the present necessities of the government afford a favorable opportunity for effecting this most desirable reform. It is now for the American people, whose government is founded on the principles of equality and freedom, to establish the rights of labor, which in the past have been disregarded, except as they ministered to the extravagance and luxury of a privileged class.

We believe that the adoption of the monetary system here proposed will prove an effectual remedy for these great evils; that it will as certainly reward labor as the one now in force has oppressed it. But the question now arises, how and by what means can its adoption be secured?

Those directly interested in the adoption of a true monetary system are: all christians, philanthropists, agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers; in a word, all who wish to earn a support by honest industry. But above all others, our soldiers who are enduring the privation and trials of camp life, and periling their lives on the battle-field in defense of our free institutions. They are learning by painful experience the value of freedom and justice. The establishing of a just medium of distribution to capital and labor will secure to at least nine-tenths of our population the pecuniary benefits which are justly due them, and the remaining tenth will be left in the undisturbed possession of their present wealth, and, like their fellow-citizens, at liberty to increase it by any useful employment. It might naturally be thought that none would oppose a system so beneficent in its results, but the sway which selfishness and avarice hold over the minds and hearts of men who worship at the shrine of mammon, will lead them to offer a determined resistance to the adoption of this or any other system, having for its object the just reward of labor. And, though their numbers are comparatively small, let not the friends of justice flatter themselves with the hope of an easy victory. The bankers and usurers have so long controlled the currency and monied interests of the nation, and through these means the financial and general policy of the government, that, like all other despots, they have come to claim it as a divine right, and be assured they will not relinquish this power without a determined struggle. They are thoroughly disciplined and organized for the conflict, and will be unscrupulous in the use of all the means at their command. The *almighty dollar* is the power they mainly rely upon. We have elsewhere shown the enormous amount of this motive power of which they have defrauded labor, and which they will use to retain their power over the government and people. They know that public opinion is next to omnipotent, and through the medium of the public press they manufacture and control it to suit their own purposes. Many of our leading journals, particularly those of the sensation order, are established and conducted by them for this express purpose, and many others lend their influence to aid them in the consummation of the basest transactions for the sake of a little filthy lucre. Through these means they have been enabled to elect to our State and National Legislatures, and to elevate to other positions of high trust, mere professional politicians, who are as much in their interest and under their control as if they were employed by them in a direct business capacity. If they fail to secure a controlling influence in this way, they will

threaten the weak and timid with the power of the press, and many who are naturally disposed to do right are in this way driven to support their corrupt measures, and if there is still a deficiency, they have the thirty pieces of silver to make it up. By these means they have controlled legislation, state and national, not only regardless of the interests of the wealth-producing classes, but in direct opposition to justice. Nor has their power stopped here. It has entered the halls of justice and influenced the decisions of the courts, defeating the ends of justice. It is felt even in the sanctuary, in many instances closing the mouth of the professed man of God against practices most positively and expressly forbidden in the word of truth. It was not so, however, with the Good Master himself; when he found the predecessors of these bankers and usurers in the temple, knowing their true character, he named them properly and treated them justly. If the American people would preserve their Temple of Liberty, pure and undefiled, they must do likewise.

When we consider the almost unlimited sway these enemies of liberty and justice hold over the government of the nation, and the means they have for perpetuating their rule, they become indeed a formidable power, and one well calculated to intimidate and discourage the weak and doubting. But the greatness of their power and the manner in which they have used it, are among the main, and are of themselves a sufficient reason for its utter overthrow. The government must rule over this unjustly constituted money power, or it will rule over the government and people, and instead of the Republic being what its founders intended it should be—an asylum for the oppressed of all nations—our own citizens will be able to find relief from its oppressions under the most despotic government in Europe.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

NO. IV.

IN a previous communication, it was assumed that here should be first, international coinage, or monetary standards, and next, an international paper, or bank note currency making it not only possible, but as easy, to travel abroad and avoid the constant necessity for money changers which now exists, as it would be in any portion of our own country under the extension and legalization of the New England or Suffolk Bank system of prompt par redemption of the natural trade centres towards which our notes always flow, and where they are consequently most valuable to the holder.

To those who cannot appreciate the importance of a uniform coinage in the present and prospective condition of the world's financial affairs, we commend an examination of the able and interesting report made by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles to the Department of State, in relation to the monetary conference at Paris in 1867, where he was the delegate from the United States.

We shall hope, however, that persons conversant with the wants of business as it is now transacted will be able to understand readily how much cost and constant perplexity would be avoided by the very simple, reasonable change proposed, which would reduce our coins and those of Great Britain to the standard of France, to which already, a large portion of Europe conforms.

It would only be necessary to provide, as we should in all cases where there is a change of the standard, that existing contracts shall be protected from violation, making new ones by the new measure.

If this had been done when we suspended specie payments the creditors would not have been wronged as they were most grossly, and would be more willing than they are now that the same principle should be applied to existing currency liabilities which they are hoping to collect in specie, or its equivalent, in order, as some of them aver, to indemnify themselves for the wrong they have suffered by the suspension. Let us remember that the value or purchasing power of gold and silver coins

is determined by their relation to the labor by which they are produced, and that no amount of legislation can change this law.

We may degrade our coins by reducing their weight or fineness, and compel our creditors if we will to accept these in payment because they have the same name as before.

But, I trust that the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" can see that this, although done more than once in our own country, is very far from being honest or in any way excusable. The Constitution of the United States wisely forbids that any state shall enact laws impairing the validity of contracts, and in face of this provision Congress legalizes suspension and thus reduces the claims of millions of creditors to half their original value.

It is now sought to perpetuate another great wrong by obliging the debtors to pay in gold what they owe in paper, by requiring not only that new contracts shall be made by the gold standard, but that all old ones shall be enhanced in value forty per cent., as they will be by resumption, direct or indirect, immediate or remote, without the provision we have insisted upon, and which should not be omitted in any arrangement we may be able to make hereafter for a uniform international coinage.

Give us a single world-wide standard, and then all our paper, whether bank notes, checks, drafts, or bills of exchange, shall be brought to this standard, and, when due, made convertible into specie, or something which will serve the purpose of the creditor as specie would.

First among the substitutes for coin in making our payments, we find bank notes, and these have come to be considered as money, more than any other form of paper, though they have no more value as such than checks or drafts, and are no more than these payable in specie, or on demand practically. They have a certain average circulation, without which they would never be issued, as no banker could afford to take the risk and cost of supplying the public with such notes, founded as they are upon the paper of his customers, unless there was a reasonable degree of certainty that they would remain in use until the time when his own bills receivable become due.

Let us remember that bank notes are not, as many suppose, founded upon specie, but that they are the convenient substitutes for commercial paper which is, or should be, the representative of and title to commodities such as all creditors desire, and for which they must pay gold in case this is supplied by the debtor.

We shall find upon investigation, that in proportion as facilities for exchanges are increased, and parties become more and more acquainted and willing to trust each other, there will be less and less call for gold, the business of the world being conducted by the use of such currency as has been already mentioned, in preference to specie or even bank notes.

Bank notes, however, are not only convenient, but necessary to a limited extent, for small change in our large transactions, and they play so important a part, standing as they certainly do at the head of all our paper, that we cannot consistently omit to secure the certainty that they shall always serve our purpose, as they profess to do, as well as specie.

We are not to reach the desired result by any legislation as to the number of banks, amount of capital, notes issued, specie kept on hand, or the rate of interest and exchange, or any other matters of mere detail, but by placing the bank which is supplied by the government with notes for circulation, under ample bonds to see that all these are promptly convertible into specie funds at the will of the holder, not only at the bank, but at the natural trade centre towards which they flow.

Let the bank place in the keeping of the government a sufficient amount of property in addition to, and not as part of its working capital to insure this result, and all matters of detail will readily adjust themselves without the constant tinkering which all our banking systems hitherto have required.

We would, however, as a further security against the tendency to over issue, and as a matter of equity towards those who use the notes, require the banker to pay a reasonable portion of the profit on the circulation into the public treasury, and thus reach the same result as if the notes were to be put forth, as they cannot properly be, by the government directly.

The banks are our agents for all such work, and all we have to do is to see that they cannot afford to fail in the performance of their obligations.

If they are made to keep their engagements, as they certainly can, the entire community will be brought to the same healthy condition, and that is precisely what we desire.

D. W.

OUR AGENTS.

MRS. P. M. KELSEY, 329 Hudson st., N. Y. City.
C. A. HAMMOND, Peterboro, N. Y.
MRS. O. SQUIRES, Utica, N. Y.
MRS. M. A. NEWMAN, Binghamton, N. Y.
MISS MARIA S. PAGE, Lynn, Mass.
JESSIE R. TILTON, Worcester, Mass.
MRS. J. A. P. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.
MRS. E. P. WHIFFLE, Groton Bank, Conn.
MRS. R. B. FISCHER, 923 Washington st., St. Louis, Mo.
MRS. M. H. BRINKERHOFF, Utica, Mo.
MRS. A. L. QUIMBY, P. O. Box 117, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. E. A. KINGSBURY, Iowa.
MRS. L. C. DUNDORF, Baltimore, Md.
MISS CLAIR R. D'EVERE, Newport, Maine.
MRS. H. M. F. BROWN, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. G. L. HILDEBRAND, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
MRS. JULIA A. HOLMES, Washington, D. C.
MRS. R. S. TENNEY, Lawrence, Kansas.
MRS. GEO. J. MARTIN, Atchison, Kansas.
MRS. GEO. ROBERTS, Ossawatimie, Kansas.
HON. S. D. HOUSTON, Junction City.
MRS. LAURA A. BERRY, Nevada.
MR. J. BURNS, No. 1 Wellington Road, Camberwell, London, England.

Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?

THE REVOLUTION.

NO. XVII.

To our Servants at Washington from the People at Home.

MR. McCULLOCH'S PET BANK SYSTEM.

In the last number of "THE REVOLUTION," we published the official statement of the government money placed in the "pet" National banks by Mr. McCulloch without interest, showing an average of over \$27,000,000, for the years 1866 and 1867. At ten per cent. interest compounded, money doubles itself in seven years, three months and five days, and at seven per cent. per annum in ten years, two months and twenty-six days. One year's interest at seven per cent. on this sum of \$27,000,000, amounts to \$1,890,000; and at seven per cent. interest compounded, the following sums would be realized:

At the end of ten years.....	\$ 3,780,000
" " twenty years.....	7,560,000
" " thirty years.....	15,120,000
" " forty years.....	30,240,000
" " fifty years.....	60,480,000
" " sixty years.....	120,960,000
" " seventy years.....	241,920,000

There is just so much cash capital in the country and if the National banks gobble it up in this wholesale fashion, why the people cannot have it too. The people become poor as the banks become rich.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s bank, the First National of

Washington, of which H. D. Cooke is President, had an average balance of the public money free of interest, \$1,500,000 for the years 1866 and 1867, the interest on which at seven per cent. for one year, would be \$105,000; which would produce the following results at compound interest:

At the end of ten years.....	\$ 210,000
" " twenty years.....	420,000
" " thirty years.....	840,000
" " forty years.....	1,680,000
" " fifty years.....	3,360,000
" " sixty years.....	6,720,000
" " seventy years.....	13,440,000

Enough to make the Jay Cooke family exceedingly easy in money matters at the expense of the American people.

These averages are much less than the banks used to enjoy before the Secretary was compelled to make these matters public. In December, 1866, Mr. McCulloch placed on deposit in Jay Cooke's First National bank of Washington, \$6,155,801 of public money, and in November, \$2,806,838; and this too in a bank within a stone throw of the Treasury Department, which ought to have been the depository of this money.

The national banks receive annually 6 per cent. gold interest on government bonds, against which they issue their own notes for \$300,000,000, making an aggregate of about \$25,000,000 in currency, annual interest realized by them. They will also receive 3 per cent. on \$50,000,000 of certificates, equal to \$1,500,000 per annum, making a total of \$26,500,000 from these two items, which would be saved to the people if they were replaced by greenbacks. The profits the banks will realize from one year of these two items \$26,500,000, will be as follows:

At the end of ten years.....	\$ 53,000,000
" " twenty years.....	106,000,000
" " thirty years.....	212,000,000
" " forty years.....	424,000,000
" " fifty years.....	848,000,000
" " sixty years.....	1,696,000,000
" " seventy years.....	3,392,000,000

A sum more than enough to pay the whole national debt in sixty-five years, and this too in one year of this bank plunder. But as the National banks pocket this, not one year, but every year, how is it possible for the masses of the people to be prosperous? These calculations at 7 per cent. interest in currency, are much below that which the banks realize, but they are sufficient to explain the impoverishment of the masses of the people, which is going on every year, while a privileged aristocratic class of National bank men are thus absorbing the profits of labor. What the National banks thus gain is taken from the earnings of labor.

Calm reflection on this matter will show that the enormous profits secured to the National banks by unjust class legislation at Washington, are the source of poverty and misery to the people. If the National banks realize these enormous profits at the expense of the people, how is it possible for the nation to be prosperous? The National banks have taken the place of the Southern slaveholder in appropriating to themselves "the bodily toil of the people and the fruits thereof." A slave is a "person whose bodily toil and the fruits thereof are the property of another." The aristocratic class of National bank men are made by Act of Congress the slaveholders who own the bodily toil and the fruits thereof of the free laborers of the United States.

PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL PLUNDER.

Let the people read the following list of schemes now before Congress waiting for the appropriation of government bonds for the undernoted sums :

Union Pacific Railway Co., Eastern Division, \$47,000,000
 Northern Pacific Railroad Co., 60,000,000
 Oregon Branch of Pacific Railroad Co., 15,000,000
 Idaho, Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad Co., 30,000,000
 International Pacific Railroad Line, 19,000,000
 Mississippi Levee, Railway and Steamship Co., 23,000,000
 Improvement of the Illinois River, 2,000,000
 European and New York Steamship Line, 3,500,000
 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., 65,000,000
 Louisiana and Mississippi Levee, 3,000,000
 Port Royal Railway Co., 750,000

Total, 298,250,000

Taxed and oppressed laborers look at what your representatives propose to add to your national debt—\$300,000,000 more for the lobby and Congress to prey upon!

Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

The talk in Wall street is about

M'CULLOCH AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RING OF GOLD GAMBLERS AND STOCKJOBBER.

that they make a handsome thing out of the tight money market and low prices in governments, New York Central and other stocks, and that they are going

TO MAKE ANOTHER GOOD THING

out of a very easy money market and high prices in governments and the stock market. The talk is that

M'CULLOCH AND HIS RING

are "hastening to make themselves rich" in case

OLD BEN WADE GETS IN

and turns McCulloch out, and that McCulloch is taking care to "make hay while the sun shines." The talk is, who is going to take McCulloch's place, that Ben Wade had better get some honest man that understands practical banking and finance like

CALHOUN OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK OR COX OF THE MECHANICS' BANK,

that men like these would manage the affairs of the Treasury Department with

HONOR TO THE NATION AND THEMSELVES, and that they are too sharp and too honest to be

USED OR CHEATED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RING

of gold gamblers and stockjobbers, that have disgraced McCulloch and the nation. The talk is that if the McCulloch ring is going to make things pleasant by an easy money market, where is the money to be made? Is the Treasury Department ring going to bull governments, and how much?

WHY DID M'CULLOCH REFUSE

the offer of the German bankers to buy all the 10-40 bonds government had on hand at the full market price? Why does McCulloch not sell the odd lots of the different lots he has on hand and close them up? The talk is that the Treasury Department ring will not allow the Secretary to close up these odd lots because they enable them to sell short with safety, and when they are in a corner the

SECRETARY KINDLY LETS THEM HAVE

what they want, so that they can gamble in governments with loaded dice. The talk is that during the tight money market last month

JAY COOKE'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT WASHINGTON AND THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

had about \$8,000,000 of government money on deposit with them, and that they shared the plunder between them, that

TYCOON RUSSELL MADE A GOOD THING

out of the government money by lending it to his friends who went shares with him in the profits. The talk is that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

is likely to close out all the balance of its bonds about \$15,000,000 to be issued during the next two years, and that the

PRICE WILL SOON BE ADVANCED

again another 5 or 10 per cent. That the Vice-President of the Company,

HUNTINGTON, IS ONE OF THE CLOSEST AND SHARPEST RAILROAD MANAGERS

in the country, and that he is bound to make the Central Pacific Railroad the best equipped, the best managed, and the

MOST PROFITABLE COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES, and that he wants the bonds kept in this country, and is not in favor of selling them to Europe. The talk is that the

BONDS OF THE TWO PACIFIC RAILROADS,

the Central and the Union Pacific, are taking the place of government bonds with a great many investors as they can be bought for par and pay 6 per cent. gold interest and are a first lien on the roads. The talk is that

JAY COOKE AND CO. HAVE TURNED BULLS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

and that everything is going to be "lovely and altogether pleasant" for some time to come, all around the two corners of Wall street and Nassau, and that

ALLERDICE, THE GOVERNMENT BOND

broker, has got everything ready to teach

THE CAN-CAN ON THE CORNER,

and that the school will be opened with a grand *pas de deux* between the

ARTFUL DODGER AND THE GRAND DUTCH-SS

who have agreed to open Allerdice's dancing school with a grand

"BULL MOVEMENT" OF THE CAN-CAN

of the most piquant and picturesque description. The talk is that

ALLERDICE AND THE GENTLEMANLY PETE

will pirouette with a light and festive step which will form a brilliant and pleasing contrast to the more solid bull-measured tread of the

GRAND DUTCH-SS AND ARTFUL DODGER'S CAN-CAN.

The talk is about the Treasury Department in Washington and

LA BELLE HELENE,

and the question is who played the character of

MENELAUS, KING OF SPARTA,

and cried Help! Kings of Greece, come here! and found, by sad experience:

"If by mistake,
 He ventures to return suddenly,
 He is the master;
 But it is, perhaps, imprudent and in bad taste;
 For he exposes himself to—sad things—
 To enter at an inconvenient moment!
 And that's the way a Treasury man,
 Meets with disagreeables!"

The talk is who is the Treasury man, and did "he sail for Cythera?" The talk is that a Washington Treasury man is

NOTHING WITHOUT A LITTLE "ABANDON,"

and that as a general thing they have a good deal of it for which they take good care that the public purse shall pay.

"GLORY TO THE GOOSE!" LONG LIFE TO MR. M'CULLOCH

and his hand-maiden

PRINTING BUREAU CLARKE!

The glory and the pride of the great American nation! The talk is about the returned Erie-refugees from their exile in New Jersey, that affairs don't go smoothly with

ELDRIDGE AND THE CIRCUS DANCER,

and that crowd; that Uncle Daniel has taken the starch out of them by joining hands with Commodore Vanderbilt. The talk is that the

CIRCUS DANCER HAS LOST MONEY,

and is not amiable since his return to New York, and that he has taken to private somersaults that alarm his friends for the safety of his upper story, that his friends have held a meeting and decided in council that the best thing the circus dancer can do this summer is to rig up a pedler's waggon with four bay horses and bright German-silver trappings, to take his old route through the farm-houses of Vermont, that the memory of his more innocent days may soothe his maddened

brain and that the refreshing breezes of Vermont will do him good and wean him from the

TRICKS OF SWEET WILLIAM.

The talk is that the Vanderbilt party will run up New York Central, Hudson River, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo,

TOLEDO AND WABASH AND FORT WAYNE,

and that the the Chicago and North-Western party will run up their stock. The talk is that Canton and Quick-silver will be both run up to a much higher figure, that

PACIFIC MAIL IS A BAD EGG

and must go down, that the inside operators are all bears in the stock, and say there is no hope for it and that they hold it up only to sell upon, that the

EXPRESS COMPANIES SHARES ARE A BUBBLE

that will burst some day badly. The talk is about the Mining Board and what has become of De Comeau and Phil Bruns? Where is

GEORGE B. SARGENT WITH HIS EDGEHILL?

What is going to be done with Sensenderfer and Isett Kerr and Co., and when does the trial come off in the Court of Common Pleas?

THE MONEY MARKET

is easy at 6 to 7 per cent., and the weekly bank statement shows expansion and an extraordinary increase in deposits with other movements which are likely to stimulate speculation. Discounts are easy at 7 per cent. in the banks and 7 to 8 per cent. in the street.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks compared with the preceding week:

	April 25th	May 2d	Differences.
Loans,	\$252,314,617	\$257,628,672 Inc.	\$5,314,055
Specie,	14,934,547	16,166,873 Inc.	1,232,326
Circulation,	34,227,624	34,114,843 Dec.	112,781
Deposits,	180,307,489	191,206,135 Inc.	10,898,646
Legal tenders,	53,866,757	57,863,599 Inc.	3,996,842

THE GOLD MARKET

has not varied much during the week, but has remained steady in the face of the heavy disbursements of gold by government.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 25,	138 3/4	139 3/4	138 3/4	139
Monday, 27,	138 3/4	139 3/4	138 3/4	139
Tuesday, 28,	139	139 3/4	139	139 3/4
Wednesday, 29,	139 1/2	139 3/4	139	139 1/2
Thursday, 30,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139	139 3/4
Friday, 1,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Saturday, 2,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Monday, 4,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is firm on the basis of 110 to 110 1/2 for prime bankers 60 days sterling bills and eight 110 1/2 to 110 1/2. Francs on Paris bankers 60 days 5-13 1/2 to 5-12 1/2 and eight 5-11 1/2 to 5-10.

The Railway Share Market was active and advanced throughout the week in all the leading railway shares, but Pacific Mail was an exception to the general market, and was dull and heavy. The miscellaneous shares were more active, Canton taking the lead. Quicksilver is strong and the Express Companies shares are dull and heavy. The general market is strong.

Mungrave & Co. 19 Broad street report the following quotations:

Canton, 51 to 51 1/2; Boston W. P. 21 to 21 1/2; Cumb. Coal 30 to 33; Wells, Fargo & Co., 25 1/2 to 26; American Express, 59 1/2 to 60; Adams Express, 61 1/2 to 62; United States Express, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2; Merchants Union Express, 31 to 31 1/2; Quicksilver, 28 to 28 1/2; Mari-posa, 4 to 6; preferred, 10 to 11; Pacific Mail, 92 1/2 to 92 3/4; Atlantic Mail, 32 to 35; W. U. Tel., 37 to 37 1/2; New York Central, 128 1/2 to 128 3/4; Erie, 70 to 70 1/2; preferred, 74 to 75; Hudson River, 136 to 137; Reading, 90 to 90 1/2; Tol. W. & W., 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; preferred 67 to 70; Mil. & St. P., 64 to 65; preferred, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2; Ohio & M.C. 31 to 31 1/2; Mich. Cent. 117 1/2 to 118; Mich. South, 83 1/2 to 83 3/4; Ill. Central, 145 to 147; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 82 to 82 1/2; Cleveland & Toledo, 105 1/2 to 106; Rock Island, 94 to 94 1/2; North Western, 65 1/2 to 65 3/4; do. preferred, 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; Ft. Wayne, 104 1/2 to 104 3/4.

United States securities are active and strong under the influence of heavy purchases for investment both at home and abroad. The British and German bankers are buying the 5-20's of 1862 and the old 1865's. The bonds of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads are in active demand.

Fiak & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

Registered, 1881, 113 to 113 1/2; Coupon, 1881, 113

to 113%; 5-20 Registered, 1862, 105% to 105%; 5-20 Coupon, 1862, 108 to 108%; 5-20 Coupon, 1864, 106% to 106%; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, 106% to 106%; 5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, 108% to 109%; 5-20 Coupon, 1867, 109% to 109%; 10-40 Registered, 1862% to 103; 10-40 Coupon, 102% to 103%; June, 7-30, 107% to 107%; July, 7-30, 107% to 107%; May Compounds, 1864, 119%; August Compounds, 118; September Compounds, 117%; October Compounds, 117.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$2,136,368 against \$2,255,530 last week, \$2,534,582, and \$2,237,616 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$5,395,815 against \$5,558,564, \$4,060,458, and \$4,522,237 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$4,170,473, against \$4,111,405, \$3,013,993, \$4,731,689, and \$3,996,447, for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were \$1,431,891, against \$1,867,291, \$1,625,498, \$831,807, and \$1,281,052 for the preceding weeks.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

550 MILES COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward this year more rapidly than ever. A much larger force will be employed upon it during 1868 than ever before. Rock-cuttings have been continued in the Laramie Mountains during the entire winter, and there has been much less snow there than in the latitude of New York city. Not less than 8,000 additional laborers will be in the field this season, besides 1,000 mechanics, bridge builders, iron workers, etc. There will also be 2,000 teams, with the necessary horses and mules for the plows and scrapers, and not less than 1,500 wagons and carts. Much of the lumber for bridges, ties, etc., is already cut, and saw-mills and shops are busy in turning out the mechanical appliances for the great work. Iron sufficient to lay 200 miles of additional track has already been delivered on the ground, and there is every prospect that no less than 300 miles more road will be finished during the present year.

We have just learned that 550 miles west from Omaha are now completed, and that the locomotive, followed by its long train of cars, is actually running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. This achievement is something to be proud of, and gives good promise that eight to nine hundred miles of the eastern end of the line will be in running order during this year. The western end, beginning at Sacramento, California, is being pushed forward with similar vigor, and 400 miles of it is expected to be finished this season. The distance from Omaha to Sacramento is 1,721 miles, and it is now believed that at least 1,200 miles of the whole line will be finished before 1869. This will leave only between 500 and 600 miles to be completed hereafter, and it would not be surprising if the grand celebration of the completion of the Pacific Railroad would take place a twelvemonth earlier than the Companies now promise. Genius, Pluck, and Money will then have accomplished one of the greatest and most useful works in the world. It was indispensable to the political as well as physical welfare of the country. It will bind the great extremes of the nation together, stop our Indian wars, develop our mineral resources, and add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. It can hardly be doubted that this—the only railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific States—will be a very profitable as well as a very valuable work. The great tide of travel between the two oceans must flow over it, and the merely local business which springs up along the line, as it is opened, and with the adjacent mines, not only pays the interest on all the bonded debt of the Company, but a handsome profit besides. The net earnings of the Union Pacific on 386 miles of road from May to January last, are officially reported at over a million dollars, and Congress already threatens to interfere to reduce rates and compel the Company to stop making so much profit. As the government advances about one-third of the cost of the road, and appoints five of the directors, it will have an active voice in the matter whenever it is necessary to exercise it.

The Company's First Mortgage Bonds, bearing six per cent. gold interest, have a ready sale, and a limited amount are now offered at

par. We can see no reason why they are not a perfectly safe as well as a very profitable security. Subscriptions are received by various banks and bankers advertised as agents, who have a valuable pamphlet for gratuitous distribution to parties interested, which will furnish full information.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
Our stock for the present season is of unparalleled extent and variety in both MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Persons at a distance can obtain perfect fitting garments from us, with certainty and dispatch, by the aid of OUR NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, Rules and Price-List sent by mail on application. FREE MAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse, 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau Sts., N. Y.

PRINTING AND STEREOTYPING,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EVERY FACILITY FOR QUALITY AND DESPATCH.

EDWARD O. JENKINS,

20 North William street,

18-1y

New York.

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

"That Dipper" and "The Little Wonder." The "Dipper" weighs, without springs or weights, from a half ounce to two pounds, and measures from a gill to three pints. The "Little Wonder" combines House-funnel, Apple Corer, Cake Cutter, Pie Crimper, Radish grater, and Green Corn Sheller. Samples of each (4 pieces), boxed and shipped on receipt of \$1.30. Agents wanted. MARSH & CO., 33 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE POLICIES

OF THE

AMERICAN

POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

419, 421 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE THE

BEST NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR A WIFE,

FOR A FAMILY,

FOR A DAUGHTER,

FOR A SON,

FOR YOURSELF.

For a wife or Family a whole LIFE POLICY is the best thing possible.

For a Daughter or Son an ENDOWRY POLICY is the most desirable, as it is payable at marriage or other specified time.

For one's own self the best New Year treat is a LIFE RETURN ENDOWMENT POLICY, which is issued only by this Company; it gives the person a certain sum if he lives to a specified time, or to his heirs if he decease before, with the return of the Endowment Premiums with interest. It therefore truly combines all the advantages of Insurance and a Savings Bank, which has not before been done.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

OFFICERS.

D. R. ANTHONY, President,

F. E. HUNT, Vice-President,

A. D. NIEMANN, Secretary.

OFFICE—49 MAIN STREET,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 WALL ST., COR. OF NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF AMERICA.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, PRESIDENT.

The CITIES along the line of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA already Sixteen Thousand People.

COLUMBUS the next important agricultural city on the way to Cheyenne.

A Fifty Dollar Lot may prove a Five Thousand Dollar Investment.

PARIS to PEKIN in Thirty Days. Two Ocean Ferry-Boats and a Continental Railway. Passengers for China this way!

The Rocky Mountain excursion parties of statesmen and capitalists (two thousand miles westward without break of gauge) pronounce the Pacific Railroad a great fact; the *Credit Mobilier* (its contractors), a national reality; the *Credit Foncier* (owning cities along the line), an American institution.

The grandest national work of any age, is the Union Pacific Railroad. Under its present Napoleonic leadership, in 1870 the road will be finished to San Francisco. Five hundred and thirty miles are already running west of Omaha to the base of the mountains, north of Denver. The Iowa Railroad (Chicago and Northwestern) is now open to the Missouri River opposite Omaha; where the temporary bridge that has been constructed joins you with the Pacific. Here is the time-table:

New York to Chicago (drawing-room car all the way, without change).....38 hours.
Chicago to Omaha, without change (Pullman's sleeping palaces).....24 "
Omaha to Cheyenne, or summit of Rocky Mountains, (Union Pacific Railroad).....28 "

90

Say four days from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Two thousand two hundred miles without a change of gauge or car, or the removal of your carpet bag and shawl from your state-room.

ADVANTAGES.

First.—It is worth fifty dollars to a young man to be associated with such a powerful Company.

Second.—By buying in Columbus, you purchase the preference right to be interested in the next town mapped out by the Credit Foncier; and, as we dig through the mountains, that town may be a gold mine.

Third.—Owning 5,000 feet of land 1,700 miles off by rail, extends one's geographical knowledge, and suggests that Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia do not compose the entire American Republic.

When this ocean bottom—this gigantic plateau of the antediluvian sea—this relic of the great inland lake of ten thousand years ago, between Omaha and Columbus, becomes peopled, with corn-fields and villages, a lot at Columbus may be a handy thing to have about the house.

The object of the Credit Foncier in selling alternate lots at such a low figure, is to open up the boundless resources along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the young men of the East. Landed proprietorship gives a man self-reliance, and may stimulate the employee to become employer. Fifty dollars invested ten years ago in Chicago or Omaha, produces many thousand now.

As this allotment of 1,500 shares is distributed through New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, early application should be made by remitting a check to the Company's office, 20 Nassau street, when you will receive a deed for the property.

To save the lot-owner the trouble of writing, the Credit Foncier pays all taxes for two years.

Do not forget that every mile of road built westward, adds to the value of property in Omaha and Columbus. Cheyenne, at the foot of the mountains, four hundred miles west of Columbus, is but six months old, and has three thousand people. Lots there selling for three thousand dollars.

Most of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Directors and Subscribers of the Credit Mobilier, are the Shareholders of the Credit Foncier of America. Call at the office and examine the papers.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BEMIS,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

The Revolution;

THE ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY OF NEW AMERICA.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY—INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE REVOLUTION WILL DISCUSS:

1. IN POLITICS—Educated Suffrage, Irrespective of Sex or Color; Equal Pay to Women for Equal Work; Eight Hours Labor; Abolition of Standing Armies and Party Despotisms. Down with Politicians—Up with the People!

2. IN RELIGION—Deeper Thought; Broader Ideas; Science not Superstition; Personal Purity; Love to Man as well as God.

3. IN SOCIAL LIFE.—Practical Education, not Theoretical; Fact, not Fiction; Virtue, not Vice; Cold Water, not Alcoholic Drinks or Medicines. Devoted to Morality and Reform, THE REVOLUTION will not insert Gross Personalities and Quack Advertisements, which even Religious Newspapers introduce to every family.

4. IN FINANCE.—A new Commercial and Financial Policy. America no longer led by Europe. Gold, like our Cotton and Corn, for sale. Greenbacks for money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for American Steamships and Shipping; or American goods in American bottoms. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, cannot they spare One Million for the Whites, to keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Fatherland?

Send in your Subscription. THE REVOLUTION, published weekly, will be the Great Organ of the Age.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance. Five names (\$10) entitle the sender to one copy free.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } EDS.
PARKER PILLSBURY, }

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, PROPRIETOR.

37 Park Row (Room 20), New York City
To whom address all business letters.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Single insertion, per line.....20 cents.
One Month's insertion, per line.....18 cents.
Three Months' insertion, per line.....16 cents.

Orders addressed to

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor,
37 Park Row, New York.

"THE REVOLUTION"

may be had of the American News Company, New York; Western News Company, Chicago; Missouri Book and News Company, St. Louis, Mo., and of the large News Dealers throughout the country.

550 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT
ARE NOW FINISHED.

WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD, are now offered at par. They pay

SIX PER CENT., IN GOLD,

and have thirty years to run before maturing. Subscriptions will be received in New York, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 Nassau street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1868, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
April 10, 1868. New York.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 MAIDEN LANE.

All kinds of first-class Account Books, Paper and Stationery for business, professional and private use, at moderate prices. Job Printing, Engraving, Lithographic Work and Book Binding of every style.

Please call or send your orders.

LET EVERY WOMAN BE HER OWN ADVISER.

The best way she can attain this position is by possessing a copy of Wells's Every Man His Own Lawyer and Business Form Book. It is a complete guide in all matters of law and business for every State in the Union. No one who has or expects to have any property, rights, or privileges which require protection, can afford to be without a copy. The entire leading press of the country indorse the work. The book is published 12mo, 650 pages, and sent post-paid, full library binding, on receipt of \$2.50. Address,

B. W. HITCHCOCK,
98 Spring street, New York.

EASTERN HYGEIAN HOME.

FLORENCE HIGHTS, N. J.

R. T. TRALL, M.D., } Physicians.
ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M.D., }

This institution is beautifully situated on the Delaware River, midway between Bordentown and Burlington. All classes of invalids are treated on strictly Hygienic principles. In the College Department patients and guests have the privilege of hearing most of the lectures of Professors Trall and Harman to the medical class. City office No. 97 Sixth avenue, New York. Send stamp for circulars.

OFFICE, 361 WEST 34TH STREET, }
N. Y. Feb. 11, 1868. }

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M.D., DEAN OF THE
"N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children," desires in this way to ask assistance from any of our citizens, men or women, to purchase a desirable building and grounds in the upper part of this city, offered to the Board of Trustees for \$31,000. They have about \$15,000 of the amount. Any one able to help them to secure this property either by donation or loan, without interest, will forward a noble cause. Apply or write to MRS. C. F. WELLS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, No. 389 Broadway, firm of FOWLER & WELLS.

EARLE H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY IN PATENT CAUSES

AND

SOLICITOR OF U. S. & FOREIGN PATENTS,

119 & 121 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

LECTURES AND SPEECHES

OF

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF WOMEN.

The Great Epigram Campaign of Kansas of 1867. Price 25 cents.

SIX WEEKS IN THE WEST.

Protection to American Industry, *versus* British Free Trade. Irish Nationality and the Fenian Brotherhood. The Pacific Railroad. Chicago to Omaha. 125 pages. 1866. Price 25 cents.

FENIANISM.

Speech on "Irish Independence and English Neutrality," delivered before the "Fenian Congress" and "Fenian Chiefs," at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, October 18, 1865. Price 25 cents.

Speeches in England on "Slavery and Emancipation," delivered in 1862. Also great speech on the "Pardoning of Traitors." Price 10 cents.

UNION SPEECHES.

Delivered in England during the American War. By George Francis Train. Price 25 cents.

TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES.

"Second Series." Delivered in England during the American War. Price 25 cents.

SPEECH ON "THE DOWNFALL OF ENGLAND."

And a Sermon on the "Civil War in America." Delivered August 17, 1862, by Archbishop Hughes, on his return to America from Europe. Complete in one volume. Price 10 cents.

"YOUNG AMERICA ON SLAVERY."

"The Facts; or, At whose Door does the Sin (?) Lie?"

Who Profits by Slave Labor?
Who Initiated the Slave Trade?
What have the Philanthropists Done?
The Questions Answered.

150 pages. 1860. Price 25 cents.

Copies of the above-named pamphlets sent by mail, at prices named.

For sale at the office of

"THE REVOLUTION,"

37 Park Row (Room 17),

New York.

STARR & MARCUS,

22 JOHN STREET.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

of the celebrated

GORHAM PLATED WARE

AT RETAIL.

Warranted superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.